The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY. MASSILLON, OHIO, THURSDAY JULY 6, 1899. XXXVIII—NO. 16

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon, Ohio, J. H. Hunt, President, H. L. McLain, Cashier.

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Some time twixt spring and the wane of the year, you should avail yourself of nature's bounteous and soothing passageway between Cleveland and Buffalo. Go often. Be continuously merry.

The great chain of unsalted seas present as pretty a water-color picture as you could desire to brush against. The humdrum monotony of every day life becomes but a fleeting remembrance, care and ennui give way to the restful delights of the present, and you get your money's worth.

We have a fleet of powerful, commodious and magnificently appointed steamers, which ply between the cities of Cleveland and Buffalo nightly, and Cleveland and Toledo each day.

The Cleveland & Buffalo Transit Company, Cleveland, O

Marquette, on Lake Superior,

Is one of the most charming summer resorts reached via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St Paul railway.

Its healthful location, beautiful scenery, good hotels and complete immunity from hay fever, make a summer outing at Marquette, Mich., very attractive from the standpoint of health, rest and comfort.

For particulars apply to the nearest ticket agent or address Geo. H. Heafford, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.

Capt. William Astor Chanler,

Congressman from New York, is the president of THE NEW YORK STAR, which is giving away a FORTY DOLLAR BICYCLE daily, as offered by their advertisement in another column. Hon. Amos J. Cummings, M. C, Col. Asa Bird Gardner, District Attorney of New York, ex-Governor Hogg, of Texas, and Col. Fred Feigl, of New York, are among the well known names in their Board of Directors.

"Duly Feed Man and Steed."

Feed your nerves, also, if you would have them strong. The blood is the feeder and sustainer of the whole nervous system. Men and women who are nervous are so because their nerves are starved. When they make their blood rich and pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla their nervousness disappears because the nerves are properly fed. Hood's Sarsaparilla never disappoints.

Hood's Pills cure constipation. Price 25c.

Subscribe for THE INDEPENDENT.

B & B

Going on--
Greatest shelf
Emptying

in the store's history.

Largest surplus lines and odd lots.

CHOICE GOODS the kind sacrificed.

Sixty four departments taking part.

PRICES in each and all so far out of all proportion to worth as makes this the event of the season.

Thorough, absolute shelf emptying of every bit of summer merchendise—Silks, Wash Goods, Dress Goods, to Suits, Skirts and Shirt Waists.

Being done with earnestness and prices that will astonish you.

Worth your writing or coming to see about without delay, else you'll miss the most wonderful throwing away of choice Dry Goods in all experience.

BOGGS & BUHL,

DEPARTMENT X.

ALLEGHENY, PA.

SCHURMNAN TO LEAVE

Commissioner to Start From Manila Today.

CHINESE EXCLUSION IS WANTED.

Filipinos Anxious That This Be Done. Partial Agreement Between Spanish Officers and Aguinaldo Regarding Release of Spanish Prisoners.

MANILA, July 5.—Today the Bennington is to start with Prof. Schurman, president of the United States advisory commission for the Philippines, to Hongkong, from which point he will sail for Japan, to pay a short visit there before leaving for the United States. Admiral Dewey, Colonel Denby, Prof. Worcester and Prof. Schurman will meet in Washington during the autumn to compile a report of the commission's labors.

The commission recently investigated the question of currency and the Chinese problem, as it presents itself here. A large majority of business men wished to continue on a silver basis. There were a few, however, who favored a gold basis or the adoption of the Japanese system.

The Filipinos were anxious to exclude Chinese labor. On the other hand many large employers preferred Chinamen, asserting that they were more efficient, although the element of cheapness, it was believed, influenced this view.

The negotiations between the Spanish officers and Aguinaldo at Tarlec concerning the Spanish prisoners in the hands of the Filipinos resulted in a partial agreement. According to unofficial reports the insurgents promised to release the sick soldiers, who numbered several hundred, and the civil officials, but they intended to keep the friars, expecting that the church would finally pay a heavy ransom.

It was reported that the civilian prisoners were being concentrated at Tarlac and Aparri, as well as some of the other ports recently opened, from which they could be shipped to Manila. The Spaniards asserted that the Filipinos were impressing all the military prisoners into engineering, hospital and clerical work.

FOUND THE STORY FALSE.

British Court Issued Injunction Against a Book Alleging Agreement With Filipinos.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 5.—The steamer Coptic brought advices from Singapore, saying in part:

SINGAPORE, July 5.—Mr. Spencer Pratt, United States consul, has taken legal action to disprove the alleged interview, in which he was said to have promised the Philippine leaders independence if they would help the United States against Spain. The story is published in most circumstantial and detailed form in the new edition of John Foreman's book on the Philippines.

Consul Pratt has sued the publishers in Singapore for libel on the ground that the story of the Aguinaldo-Pratt interview is false and is moreover injurious.

The supreme court of the Straits Settlements has granted an injunction against the publishers, Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, limited.

The court finds that the story of the interview is false and libelous and the further publishing thereof is prohibited by order of the court.

This injunction is valid throughout the Straits Settlements. Further proceedings of a formal nature will be required to extend it to all British territory.

Consul Pratt intends to carry his suits to the United States He will bring action against a number of papers of the United States and will endeavor to show that the telegrams published in the same were the output of an anti-American bureau existing in Hongkong, which has done much toward injuring the good name of the consular service in the Orient.

OFFICERS RANK THE SAME.

Return of Volunteers Won't Change the Status of Generals In Philippines.

WASHINGON, July 5.—It was said at the war department that the return of the volunteer organizations from the Philippines would have no effect on the rank of the volunteer general officers on duty there. The number of general officers depended not on the particular organizations in the service, but on the total number of men. The law provided for one major general to every 12,000 men. There would be in the joint establishment, when the present recruiting arrangements are established, about 78,000 men. There was now three major generals in the regular establishment, Mues, Merritt and Brooke; in the volunteers, Shafter, Otis, Lawton and MacArthur. This arrangement will probably stand, as there is a fraction over the quota of men for six major generals.

There were on duty in the Philippines the following brigadiers in the order of seniority named: Bates, Young, Schwan, Hall, Wheaton, Grant, Hughes and Ovenshine. It was understood that these would retain their commands. It was not believed the increase in the joint establishment would necessitate the appointment of any more brigadier generals, there being already a surplus in Cuba and elsewhere who had been cared for under the provision of the six months' volunteer law.

Sailed For Manila.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The quartermaster general has been notified of the sailing of the transport Wyefield, one of the newly chartered stock boats, from San Francisco for Manila. She carries one officer, 23 enlisted men and 140 horses for service in the Philippines. In addition to her load of animals, she has 7,000 tons of stores and supplies.

CELEBRATIONS IN EUROPE.

In London Some of the Business Houses Were Closed.

LONDON, July 5.—The Americans abroad celebrated the Fourth with great enthusiasm. The American flag was displayed in nearly every capital of Europe.

In Berlin many members of the American colony went on a special steamer for a picnic on the rieer Spree. There was dancing and fireworks in the evening.

The United States embassies in Berlin, Paris, Rome and other continental countries gave receptions.

In London American flags were numerous and many of the business houses closed and gave the employes a holiday.

WILD CHEERS FOR BRYAN.

Ex-Governor Hogg Stirred Up the Tammany Celebration—Little Enthusiasm For Van Wyck.

NEW YORK, July 5.—Tammany hall celebrated the Fourth of July with formal exercises in the wigwam. Joseph J. Willett, president of the Alabama Bar association, made the oration of the day.

Mr. Willett's reference to Judge Augustus Van Wyck and his remarks about trusts were the occasion of outbursts of cheering by his audience. Mention of the name of William J. Bryan also brought out a burst of applause.

Just before the close of his speech, Mr. Willett diverged from the speech as given out, and made sarcastic remarks about Alger running for senator on an anti-trust platform.

He was followed by ex-Congressman Asher G. Caruth of Kentucky.

General Joseph Wheeler regretted his absence from the Tammany celebration in a nice letter.

The following cable dispatch from Richard Croker, who is in London, was read:

"Congratulations on the glorious Fourth, the day we celebrate. My heart is with you always. Let us rejoice over the coming triumph of Democracy and the people's rights.

"RICHARD CROKER."

Ex-Governor James S. Hogg of Texas was responsible for the sensation of the day. "We Democrats will go to the next convention," he said, "advocating, as before, the unlimited coinage of free silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1." There was loud cheering at this. Ex-Governor Hogg said Democrats in 1900 would denounce trusts, favor the income tax, the granting of Cuban independence and the construction and maintenance of the Nicaraugua canal, and denounce imperialism and government by injunction.

"With these principles we will go into battle confident of victory," he declared. "But we want the support of Tammany, the greatest of all local political organizations. And above all, we want to go into the fight under the leadership of William J. Bryan."

As Ex-Governor Hogg uttered the name of Mr. Bryan the cheering was deafening and continued. During a slight lull somebody proposed a cheer for Van Wyck, but the crowd failed to take it up.

Among the other speakers were Jas. D. Richardson of Tennessee, Norman E. Mack of Buffalo, Thomas F. Grady of this city, James W. Ridgway of Brooklyn, William E. Gourley of New Jersey, A. Gaston of Pennsylvania and C. Vey Holman of Maine.

BRYAN SPOKE IN GEORGIA.

Attacked the Rupublican Party at the Barnesville Chautauqua.

BARNESVILLE, Ga., July 5.—Hon. William J. Bryan addressed the Barnesville Chautauqua here. The crowd was large and his reception enthusiastic. Mr. Bryan was introduced by Hon. Clark Howell, editor of the Atlanta Constitution, member of the national Democratic committee from Georgia.

Mr. Bryan spoke of the Fourth of July celebration, which was more general in all parts of the country than ever before, and referred to the part the south had shared with the north in sending men to war against Spain. He claimed only one purpose and that was to find out what was best for this country. It was impossible, he said, to discuss public affairs as a nonpartisan. He was again willing to place the issues before the country on the plans laid down by Thomas Jefferson.

Mr. Bryan declared the Republican party was the protector of trusts. He also opposed the administration's Philippines policy.

Ovations Tendered to Miles.

MANSFIELD, O., July 5.—General Nelson A. Miles, who arrived here as the guest of honor of John Sherman, to whom the general is related by marriage, was the orator of the day at the celebration of the Fourth of July at Sherman-Heineman park. The ex-secretary and senator was unable to participate on account of his health or to accompany the commanding general, but every attention was shown General Miles here and he was accorded an ovation wherever he went. He was introduced at the park by General R. B. Brinkerhoff and tendered ovations both before and after his address.

A Murder In Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, July 5.—While trying to save a boy from being beaten, William Barry of 30 Chatham street was shot to death in front of St. Peter's Italian Catholic church, corner of Webster avenue and Tunnel street. The murderer, Michael Buffuni, was captured after an exciting chase, in which hundreds of men residing in the thickly populated neighborhood participated.

Forty-Four Killed and 20 Wounded.

BERLIN, July 5.—A dispatch from Odessa announces that a dynamite cartridge exploded near there while the excavation of a coal mine was in progress and that 44 persons were killed and 20 wounded.

Mrs. McKinley Reported Better.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Mrs. McKinley's condition continued favorable, and last night her physicians reported her as being better.

NATIVES SANG AMERICA

The Fourth Enthusiastically Celebrated at Manila.

A BAND OF 100 FILIPINOS PLAYED.

Chaplain Knudsden Read the Declaration of Independence—An Elaborate Celebration at Havana—The Day Observed In Europe.

MANILA, July 5.—There was a great celebration of the Fourth here with fireworks, bands, speeches and decorations everywhere, all nationalities participating. The foreign ships and consulates, including the Spanish, raised their colors in conjunction with the Stars and Stripes. The flagship Baltimore fired a national salute about noon.

All nationalties enjoyed what the Spanish papers termed "the fiesta of North America." Newsboys shouted Fourth of July editions, soldiers paraded the town throwing firecrackers from the batteries on the water front. In the afternoon the Luneta was crowded with Americans, Filipinos and Spaniards. There were thousands of pedestrians and hundreds of carriages went there for the concert, directed by Bandmaster Carl Oindt of the Sixth artillery band. A hundred Filipinos played American tunes.

Several hundred boys and girls, Filipinos, Spaniards and Chinese, from the public schools, dressed in their best clothes, each carrying an American flag, sang "America" in a curious mixture of dialects. Chaplain Knudsden of the Washington regiment read the Declaration of Independence.

The officers of the United States cruiser Baltimore gave a reception and dance, which was attended by the foreign consuls, the officers of the foreign warships and all society of the army and navy circle. Colonel Denby presided at the celebration of the soldiers' club, where Mr. C. F. Williams, United States consul general, and others delivered addresses. The officers of the Colorado regiment gave a reception at the regimental barracks, and there were several dances during the evening.

A general celebration at night was rendeded impracticable by the law requiring the streets to be cleared at 8:30 p. m.

WE HONORED A DUTCHMAN.

The American Peace Delegates Place a Wreath on Grotius' Tomb—Star Spangled Banner Sung.

DELFT, Holland, July 5.—There was a picturesque and impressive ceremoay at the Nieuve Kirck Fourth of July morning. The church was filled with delegates, diplomats, high officials and ladies. A. P. C. Von Karnebeck, the former foreign minister and head of the Dutch delegation at the peace conference, who presided at the ceremony, stated that the American delegates, in the name of their government, desired to pay tribute to the memory of Hugo Grotius.

In order to do this they selected as the occasion their great national feast day.

After the national hymn of the Netherlands had been sung, Andrew D. White, the United States ambassador to Germany and head of the American delegation to the peace conference, made a long, scholarly address.

Mr. White then laid on the tomb of Grotius, in behalf of his colleagues, a wreath of silver oak and laurel leaves, bearing the inscription:

"To the memory of Hugo Grotius, on the occasion of the peace conference at The Hague, in reverence and gratitude from the United States."

The wreath was three feet in diameter and was in a big, beech case, ornamented with silver, bearing the inscription: "To the government of the Netherlands from the United States, on the occasion of the conference, 1899."

The names of the delegates to the peace conference followed.

The address of acceptance was made by Dr. W. H. De Beaufort, the minister of foreign affairs and president of the ministerial council of the Netherlands. Seth Low also spoke.

The ceremony concluded with the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner."

Baron Bildt, head of the Norway-Sweden delegation to the conference, announced that he had received a telegram from King Oscar, associating his homage with that paid at Delft to Grotius.

The Grotius statue, the church and the town hall were profusely decorated with American colors.

NOISY ENTHUSIASM IN HAVANA.

Some Annexationists Had a Parade—A Banquet Held.

HAVANA, July 5.—The Prado and other streets of Havana were noisy on the Fourth of July. Some of the Cuban youngsters bought firecrackers. Some enthusiastic Cuban annexationists hired a band, gave 300 American flags to boys and men who would march and then paraded the streets for about two hours, drawing large and cheering crowds.

About noon a salute of 45 guns was fired at Cabanas fortress. The Eighth United States infantry paraded, while the regimental band played national airs. At Camp Quemados, the headquarters of General Lee, the Seventh United States cavalry paraded. The regimental band discoursed suitable music, and in the afternoon a program of sports was carried through.

More than 300 persons attended the banquet in the Tacon theater in the evening. Among those present were Governor General Brooke, Generals Ludlow, Chaffee, Wilson, Lee and Gomez, Senor Perfecto Lacotte, the mayor, the foreign consuls and most of the army officers stationed in the neighborhood of Havana.

Bishop Newman Was Sinking.

SARATOGA, July 5.—Bishop John P. Newman's condition was unchanged. He was gradually sinking.

DREYFUS IS GRATEFUL.

Especially Moved at What Picquart Suffered For Him—His Brother Visited Him.

RENNES, France, July 5.—The inhabitants generally continued almost indifferent to the presence of Dreyfus. Barely half a dozen persons witnessed the visits of counsel and Madame Dreyfus to the prison. The town, however, was full of detectives, who scrutinized all strangers, and a few gendarmes patrolled before the residence of Madame Dreyfus. They approached and watched everyone stopping before the gate leading to the courtyard of the mansion.

Matthew Dreyfus paid his first visit to his brother, the interview lasting about half an hour. The brothers threw themselves into each others arms. Matthew said he found his brother aged and broken in health, but not the physical wreck he feared. In spite of his sufferings, Dreyfus' eyes was seemingly as bright and his mind as clear and his intelligence as keen as when he was occupied with his duties on the general staff. He was troubled with insomnia during the voyage, but has now recovered and Monday night he had a refreshing sleep The prisoner was suffering from dysentery, but it was slight and there was every reason to believe he would rapidly recuperate.

Matthew found his brother in good spirits and buoyed up by the necessity of mustering all his strength for the coming ordeal and by the hope that at least he would have justice done him. He was extremely reserved as to his life on Devil's island, which had left an indelible impression and remains in his memory as a horrible nightmare.

He declared his brain was almost reeling in the face of the mass of documents and explanations Maitres Demange and Labori were bringing out regarding the extraordinary machinations of his enemies and the persevering devotion of his friends. Dreyfus was astounded and grateful for their self-sacrifice. This feeling was particularly strong as regards Colonel Picquart, whom he hardly remembered, and the story of whose persecution had profoundly moved him.

Captain Dreyfus was unable to talk freely with his brother, owing to the presence of the officer, who was under instructions to be present at all interviews between the prisoner and members of his family. This arrangement was a terrible trial for Madame Dreyfus and the rest.

Only Maitres De Manage and Labori were allowed to see Dreyfus privately.

FEVER PREVENTED CELEBRATION.

Spaniards Held Mass For Cervera's Dead In Santiago,

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 5.—Owing to the strictness of the quarantine against yellow fever no Fourth of July celebration was allowed.

The situation in respect of the fever, however, seems somewhat improved. Although five new cases were reported among the troops, all were understood to be of the mild type.

The Spaniards held a solemn mass in the cathedral for the repose of the sailors lost in the destruction of Admiral Cervera's squadron. It had been feared there might be some trouble, owing to the display of the Spanish flag, bdt these apprehensions were not realized.

NO DEATHS FROM YELLOW FEVER.

General Brooke Reported the Demise of Two Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The war department received from General Brooke the following:

HAVANA, July 4.

Death report July 3. Havana hospital one, Private Ellwood H. Beers, Company E, Eighth infantry, cerebro spinal meningitis, died June 30, not reported until July 3; Pinar del Rio, Private Frank A. Duffy, Company A, First infantry, drowned.

No mention is made of any deaths from yellow fever. This is taken by the department as a favorable sign tending to show that the medical officers have the fever situation well in hand.

MORE VOLUNTEERS COMING.

Otis Reported Some of Them Were Loaded During a Typhoon.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The war department received the following message from General Otis:

MANILA, July 4.

Adjutant General, Washington:

California infantry and artillery, number 1,400 and discharged men take Sherman, now loading at Negros. Warren takes Colorado, 1,100, now preparing preparatory papers; difficult to lighter transports in typhoon now prevailing. Grant unloaded; in four days will take on Idaho, North Dakota and Wyoming, 65 officers, 1,300 men, with other discharged men. OTIS.

Negro Shooter Feared a Lynching.

HARRISBURG, July 5.—Harry Walker, colored, of Hagerstown, Md., was shot and probably fatally wounded, in Harrisburg, by James Washington, also colored, of Steelton. Washington escaped and was pursued through the streets by an excited mob, who threw stones and clubs at him. He was finally captured by a colored man and hustled off to jail. Washington was badly scared while being pursued, and cried as he ran, "Don't kill me," "Don't lynch me."

Rev. Dr. James I. Brownson Dead.

WASHINGTON, Pa., July 5.—Dr. James I. Brownson, the venerable pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Washington, and one of the most noted divines and prominent educators in the United States, died here.

Windsor Hotel Victim Died.

SARATOGA, July 5.—Miss Dorothy L. F. Wheeler of New York city, who was seriously burned during the Windsor hotel fire in that city on March 17, died here. She was the daughter of Mrs. L. A. Wheeler of New York city.

ELLIOTT IS PARDONED.

Bushnell Granted the Former Editor His Freedom.

HE MUST LEAVE THE STATE.

The Sensational Shooting Affray In Which William Hughes, an Innocent Bystander, Was Killed, Recalled—Formerly Edited The Sunday Capitol.

COLUMBUS, July 5.—William J. Elliott, former editor of The Sunday Capital, who was serving a life term in the penitentiary for the murder of Albert C. Osborn, connected with The Sunday World, was pardoned by Governor Bushnell on condition that he would leave the state.

The murder was the result of a shooting affray in this city on Feb. 23, 1891, during which William Hughes, an innocent bystander, also was killed, and it created a big sensation.

Decided Not to Strike.

CLEVELAND, July 5.—The street railway men's union drew up in written form their alleged complaint that the Big Consolidated Street Railway company was not living up to the agreement upon which the recent strike was settled and presented it to the special city council committee that negotiated the settlement. The union held an all night meeting and decided not to strike again, but leave the matter in the hands of the committee.

Monnett's Suit Against Breweries.

CLEVELAND, July 5.—The hearing was began in the suit of Attorney General Monnett against the Cleveland and Sandusky Brewing company, otherwise the brewing trust, to ascertain whether it can be tried under the anti-trust law of the state. The principal witness was George H. Gund of this city, president of an independent brewing company, who described the methods used to destroy competition.

OTIS RAISED THE TENTH.

Also Highly Complimented the Gallant Commander of the Pennsylvania Regiment.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Brigadier General H. G. Otis, in talking of the Tenth Pennsylvania said:

"The Tenth regiment Pennsylvania volunteers is one of the finest bodies of men that I ever saw in the field.

"The charge of the regiment and the capture of the church and Chinese hospital were beautifully one, with gallant old Col. Hawkins at the head. It seemed as if the regiment was ready to perform any piece of work it was called upon to do. With 'Old Alleck,' as they loved to call him, in the lead, the boys were ready to go anywhere. He was a splendid commander and the regiment trusted him fully.

None Better or Braver.

"During the campaign against the Filipinos and the march toward the native capital, Malolos, the Pennsylvania regiment was for a time in my brigade, and the boys gave a splendid account of themselves.

"Later on they were placed under the command of Gen. MacArthur. In my reports to Maj.-Gen. Otis I spoke in the highest terms of the Pennsylvanians, and suggested promotions for all the officers.

"I had heard so much of the splendid national guard of Pennsylvania that I was anxious to meet the Tenth regiment and inspect it, and having done so, I desire to be placed on record with the assertion that better soldiers or braver men never followed a commander."

"General, do you know why it is that Col. Hawkins has not been promoted to be a brigadier-general for his services?"

"I do not. Still, as all cannot be promoted, there are others who, like Col. Hawkins, have not been honored. I can tell you this however, that the president is preparing to call upon Maj.-Gen. Otis for a statement regarding the promotion of the volunteer officers who are now returning home from the Philippines.

The President Is Grateful.

"The president is heartily grateful for the loyalty and devotion of the volunteers, and it is his intention to reward as many officers as possible before they are mustered out.

"Gen. Otis will be asked to specify the officers who have especially earned recognition, and I have no doubt but Col. Hawkins' name will be in the list. The promotions and commissions are to be ready when the volunteers reach San Francisco on their way to their homes."

During further conversation Gen. Otis intimated that there was some trouble among the officers of the Tenth Pennsylvania. He says that he had been told that a major of the regiment, who had not been in a certain fight, had been recommended for promotion, while other officers who were in the fight and did gallant work were disregarded. He could not recall the details, but was under the impression that the relations between Col. Hawkins and a certain major were strained, and he intimated that this might be the reason for the failure to promote Col. Hawkins before.

FOR OPTIONAL ARBITRATION.

This Was the Most the German Delegate Would Accept.

THE HAGUE, July 5.—At a meeting of the arbitration committee the question whether arbitration should be obligatory or optional was raised and drew a categorical declaration from the German delegate to the effect that he had received formal instructions not to accept the principle of obligatory arbitration otherwise than by special conventions.

In view of this statement article 10 of the Russian proposal was struck out and replaced by a provision declaring that arbitration should be optional, except in case of conventions between the powers. All the delegates adhered to this, M. Bourgeois, head of the French delegation, declaring he accepted it only as a compromise.

A Dowager Queen Died.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 5.—The steamship Coptic arrived from Hongkong and Yokohama, via Honolulu. She brought news of the death at Honolulu on June 24 of Dowager Queen Kapiolani, widow of the late King Kalakaua.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

College Baseball.

The Situation Even More Complicated Than It Is In Rowing—Cincinnati Having a Woeful Time—Good Reports From Minor Leagues.

By George E. Stackhouse.

The statement that Princeton had won the college baseball championship has stirred up considerable discussion all over the country. In defeating Yale the Tigers accomplished something dear to the heart of every follower of "Old Nassau," but that does not necessarily mean that they won any championship or anything like it. There is a little college down at Georgetown which seems to have a better title to the pennant than any of the others. This has been an unfortunate year with Yale, and nearly everybody has beaten the sons of old Eli. Georgetown won all three games from Yale and two games from Princeton. The college situation in baseball is even more complicated this year than it is in rowing. Yale, Harvard and Princeton play some teams and refuse to play others, with the result that it is almost impossible to get a line on the real playing strength of any one of them. I am of the opinion that it would be a good thing for the game at large if the leading colleges would come together and form a college baseball league, then the championship season would

"SHORTY" SLAGLE WAITING FOR A FLY.

amount to something, and there would be no dispute as to which seat of learning had the best baseball team. As it stands at present it looks as if Georgetown had the best of the argument. As far as the Yale-Princeton deciding game was concerned, it was simply a case of Hillebrand. This Tiger twirler was a host in himself and not only prevented the Yalesians from making hits themselves, but he himself wielded the bat with mighty effect.

Comparisons are frequently made in baseball between a man's work in a winning team and in a losing team. There are possibly some players who under no conditions can show their best form in a weak team. When he gets in with a losing crowd, he seems content to go along with the tide, losing all ambition. Some of the veteran players tell me that just the reverse condition of affairs apply to other players. "I have known ball players," said Johnny Ward the other day, "who have shown up remarkably well in weak teams to go all to pieces when they got into really fast company. They are self conscious and realize that they must put forth their best effort to keep up with the rest of the crowd. They know that every move is closely watched and their individual record criticised. As a result they watch the fellows about them with more or less anxiety, and sooner or later they lose their nerve and fall by the wayside. There is no help for players of this caliber. It is simply a case with them of being a big frog in a small puddle or nothing at all."

The baseball enthusiasts out in Cincinnati are having a woeful time much earlier this season than usual. Heretofore the Porkopolitans started off like quarter horses and seldom pulled up till well along in August. This year Ewing and his crew faltered early in the struggle, and there are some good judges who believe that they will not get out of the slough of despond during the remainder of the season. Both Brush and Ewing are of the opinion that the team will yet strike its proper gait, and as soon as it does it will rush to the front. There is the same old talk about a yellow streak in that organization. Whether the streak is there or not is a matter of conjecture. There is certainly something peculiar about the way in which the Cincinnati folks throw up the sponge at certain seasons of each year. It reminds one of recent criticisms of the athletic management at Harvard college. The friends of the university say that society does not control athletics, and that a man need not part his name in the middle and wear his hair bang tail fashion to get on a crew or athletic team. Still if these conditions do not prevail at Harvard many people would like to know why it is that certain good men who are simply Mike, John and Harry always fail to make the teams and crews. So if Cincinnati has no yellow streak it is up to Harry Weldon to give the thing a name.

First base is generally looked upon as a stepping off place or as the last resort for the veteran player who begins to lose the suppleness of muscle which comes with advancing years or a lack of proper physical training. This is the one position on the field where the throwing ability of the player is not of vital importance. There is likely to be a case of this sort come up in the pennant leaders in Brooklyn. Jennings was one of the greatest all round players in the country before his glass wing got rusty. He is now looking toward that haven of refuge, and some of those who are close to Hanlon say that he will be covering that position before the season is much older. Jennings' arm may possibly come around all right, again it may not. If it does not, first base is about the only position left for him.

"Shorty" Slagle, the hustling little outfielder of the Washington team, promises to make a record for himself this year. He is hitting well, fielding finely and throwing like a streak. Those who know Wagner's weak spot—that of selling promising players—say that Slagle will be the next Washington player to be put on the slave block. Slagle's friends seem to think that this will be his end, and they don't seem to care much.

Reports continue to come in from the different minor leagues, and most of them are encouraging. The two Canadian clubs in the Eastern league—Toronto and Montreal—are making the fur fly this season. Both are doing well in a financial sense, and they are playing the game for all they are worth. The Canucks are each year evincing a lively interest in baseball. The enthusiasm is becoming contagious, and our English cousins are also getting the craze. Prominent English athletic officials have been in correspondence recently with American colleges and clubs with the idea of having two or three American teams visit England. It is beginning to look as if two American teams can go to England today and come out all right in a financial sense.

Twenty-four Hour Racing.

America will soon have a great 24 hour race, patterned after the Cucoa Coco cup race of London, which is the historic long distance race of Europe. Such a contest is impossible in New York, owing to the law which puts a stop to races over 12 hours daily. Philadelphia will therefore be the scene of this contest, which will be held on the Woodside park track, if the plans of Manager Gil Weise do not fail. It is proposed to make the first great open race a success. Each contestant will be supplied with motor pacing machines in sufficient numbers to carry him through the day. The prize will be large enough to warrant another visit of the prominent foreign stars to this country, and it may be that Cordang, who holds the motor paced record of 616 miles, and Huret, holder of the competition record of 545 miles, will be induced to meet Waller, Pierce, Turville and other American tracks.

Corbett Not Quite Happy.

James J. Corbett is not quite happy. Just after he defeated Sullivan he was taken up by men who are not in the habit of associating with pugilists. Some of these were brokers, one or two were bankers fairly well known, and all of them were of such a standing that their acquaintance rather flattered the young champion. With the profits of a barroom to console him, he is said to regret more than any other of his former honors the lost companionship of these men. The ex-champion is quite as scrupulous now in the matter of dress as he used to be. When he is seen on upper Broadway in the evenings, it is usually in a dinner coat very properly adjusted to the rest of his attire. His daytime dress is likely to be the best seen about his bar, and in every outward particular the former fighter is as appropriate a comrade as ever for his former friends.

How Macquiston Plays Tennis.

Paul Macquiston, the western college tennis champion, is small in stature and slightly built. He plays a heady game, depending on playing the weak spots of his opponent, which he is swift to detect. His ability to seize upon the vulnerable places in his opponent's game is well known. On the court he is cool and collected at all times and in a match is never beaten until the last point is decided. In the last match which decided the

PAUL MACQUISTON.

championship he showed remarkable generalship and surprising strength and nerve. Twice during the match with Condee he cut down what looked like a safe lead, winning the set by superior pluck and endurance. Macquiston played his first tournament match in 1894 in a contest for the West Side championship. Although a novice, he advanced several rounds before being put out. He appeared next in the interscholastic matches, where he attracted the attention of university tennis men by his accurate playing. In 1897 he entered the University of Chicago, where he became a member of the varsity team during his freshman year. His brother Harvey took the championship last year and, with Paul, also won the title in doubles. The two make a clever pair in doubles and are expected to make a strong bid for honors in the western championship this summer. Their only attempt in the western was in 1897 when they were put out by the champion Neel brothers in the first round. They afterward won the consolation handily. Paul was a contestant in singles in the 1897 western, but failed to get past the second round.

POULTRY

Success With Broilers.

It has long since been proved that exclusive broiler plants—that is, where the eggs for hatching are purchased instead of being raised, are never long lived. Of course, there are exceptions to that rule, but the exception comes only where that broiler plant has some good reliable egg farmer raise the eggs for him. But to gather up eggs here and there, no matter how the fowls are fed and kept, nor to what variety they belong, is a risky piece of business. When common eggs are used, the broiler raiser has all sorts of blood to handle. He finds all sizes and weights at the end of three months and very often is compelled to feed one-half of the lot another month in order to get them up to the desired weight. But when the man uses the eggs, or in other words, when he uses the eggs from one breed, or one cross and feeds and cares for the stock for fertility, he is sure to have a uniform lot, and meet with better success.—Homestead, Iowa.

Producing Prolific Layers.

Experiments have been made to see if the number of rows of corn on a cob could not be increased with success. The same method which was pursued with the corn is applicable to poultry breeding. For example, one starts with fowls which lay 120 eggs each in a year. Among their descendants are some which lay 150 eggs per year, and these are selected for breeding. From these some are produced which lay 175 eggs per year, and from these, perhaps the 200-egg-per-year hen is produced. The problem is not quite so simple with fowls as with corn, for it is necessary to breed the males, as well as the females, year after year, from prolific layers, in order to succeed. If one looks after the breeding of the females only, he may introduce on the male side blood which is lacking in prolificacy and thus check every attempt at progress. It becomes necessary therefore to breed the males from hens which are varying in the desired direction, and which show a cumulative variability in that direction. It is just as essential that the male should be from a hen which laid 175 eggs and from a male that was bred from a hen that laid 150 eggs, as it is that the hen was from one that laid 175 eggs and whose mother laid 150 eggs, if the 200 egg bird is to be produced. Improvers of laying fowls are apt to forget this and introduce males with little regard to their breeding, and then wonder why the prolificacy of the flock does not increase.—Reliable Poultry Journal.

Poultry.

All breeds are useful when rightly cared for.

A fresh egg has a lime like surface to its shell.

It is not essential to keep growing chickens fat.

Clean the nests regularly to keep them free from vermin.

If the hens lay soft shelled eggs give them plenty of gravel.

To make most profitable fowls, they should be fattened rapidly.

The age for caponizing is when from two to three months old, and not over six.

The food must always be varied enough to keep the chickens with a good appetite.

Too much cooked or soft food is no good for fowls. They need some employment for the gizzard.

Fresh air, clean water, varied food with plenty of range, are essential to the health of thrift fowls.

It is not uncommon for a hen to become broody three months after having had a brood of chicks.

Overfeeding is expensive. It not only costs more for the feed, but the hens get too fat and lay no eggs.

The market poultrymen who aim to have the freshest and choisest eggs broilers and roasters capture the trade and good prices.

Hens generally start laying while yet with the chickens—usually when the chicks are two weeks of age.

When ducks are fed too heavily they are apt to lose control of their legs. The same trouble is also due to damp quarters at night.

Fowls drink very often during the day, especially during warm weather. See that they are constantly supplied with fresh water.

The Single Comb Leghorns, we believe, will lay the most eggs throughout the year; but the Rose Combs are generally better winter layers.

Peas are both heating and flesh forming, and make an excellent addition to the poultry bill of fare for winter feeding. They must form an occasional meal, and not fed daily.

In cases of indigestion—and also in preventing the disease—supply plenty of grit and green food, especially chopped onions. Keep the stock exercising and use a teaspoonful of charcoal in every quart of soft food.

Sore heads on chicks may be cured by an ointment made of lard and vaseline, with enough sulphur added to make the paste. Apply to the affected parts from one to three times, say two days apart. It will work a cure.

Green bone can be fed cooked or raw. There is less danger of it producing worms by feeding cooked. It should be cut as fine as a regular bone mill will make it. Feed about a pound of the bone to sixteen fowls, twice a week.

When you notice liver troubles in your flocks, look up the grit supply. Remember that sand, oyster shells, or round pebbles are not grit. Grit, to do the proper work of cutting and grinding the food in the crop, must be sharp and hard.

The experience of former years has again been repeated, and the proprietors of the large summer resorts have been obliged to supply their tables with eggs and poultry from Boston, simply because the home supply was inadequate. All the while men have been waiting for an opportunity to earn a living, and in spite of what may be seen will wait while others outside gather in the dollars

HOME CURE FOR BLOOD POISON.

Beware of the Doctors' Patchwork; You Can Cure Yourself at Home.

There is not the slightest doubt that the doctors do more harm than good in treating Contagious Blood Poison; many victims of this loathsome disease would be much better off to-day if they had never allowed themselves to be dosed on mercury and potash, the only remedies which the doctors ever give for blood poison.

The doctors are wholly unable to get rid of this vile poison, and only attempt to heal up the outward appearance of the disease—the sores and eruptions. This they do by driving the poison into the system, and endeavor to keep it shut in with their constant doses of potash and mercury. The mouth and throat and other delicate parts then break out into sores, and the fight is continued indefinitely, the drugs doing the system more damage than the disease itself.

Mr. H. L. Myers, 100 Mulberry St., Newark, N. J., says: "I had spent a hundred dollars with the doctors, when I realized that they could do me no good. I had large spots all over my body, and these soon broke out into running sores, and I endured all the suffering which this vile disease produces. I decided to try S. S. S. as a last resort, and was soon greatly improved. I followed closely your 'Directions for Self-Treatment,' and the large splotches on my chest began to grow paler and smaller, and before long disappeared entirely. I was soon cured perfectly and my skin has been as clear as glass ever since. I cured myself at home, after the doctors had failed completely."

It is valuable time thrown away to expect the doctors to cure Contagious Blood Poison, for the disease is beyond their skill. Swifts Specific—

S. S. S. FOR THE BLOOD

—acts in an entirely different way from potash and mercury—it forces the poison out of the system and gets rid of it entirely. Hence it cures the disease, while other remedies only shut the poison in where it lurks forever, constantly undermining the constitution. Our system of private home treatment places a cure within the reach of all. We give all necessary medical advice, free of charge, and save the patient the embarrassment of publicity. Write for full information to Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

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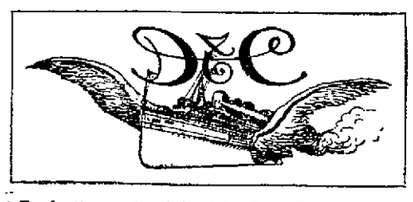

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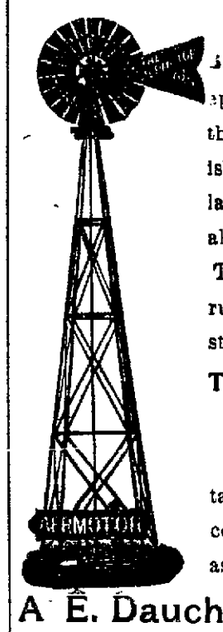

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2½ inch,	70c	per 100
3 inch,	90c	"
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This stock is first-class, well burned tile and must be sold to make room for the season's run.

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LIVE STOCK

Dairy and Stock.

No shelter is good that does not keep out moisture above and below.

Cows will give the largest return for care and feed of any animal on the farm.

The sky is durable but it is the most expensive roof one can have over farm animals.

It saves work, it saves feed, and it saves fat and flesh to have the well, the feed boxes, the mangers, and the shelters close together.

Do not leave the cows or calves out during cold nights. A chill will materially check the growth of the calf and will not be beneficial to the cows.

With their feet in filthy, decaying litter and foul mud and their noses in foul air, how much better off are some sheltered animals than those shivering along the fence?

Is there a knot hole in the side of the stock shelter? If you can't do better—and you might easily do worse—drive a corn-cob in the hole and break it off on both sides.

If you have not already arranged the cow stable so the sunlight can enter, do so at once. Do not oblige the cows to pass the winter in dark, illy-ventilated stables this winter.

We hope you have not neglected to put in a good amount of wheat bran to mix with roots, corn, etc. It makes strong muscles and healthy bodies, and helps build up the nerve force.

Do not attempt to feed cured fodder corn whole. If you do not care to use a shredder, run it through a thresher and store it in a mow. Nearly all of it will be eaten, and that which is not eaten is in condition to make excellent bedding.

Horse Talk.

The market has never been dead for a really good horse.

Blemishes will not develop from weakness if colts are properly fed and cared for.

Weak food makes weak and unsound joints. No one can afford to raise a colt in that way.

Give the horses less heavy feed and more wheat bran. This feed costs less and the horses will do better.

Give the colts plenty of wheat bran, and let them have a run in a paddock every day, and they will never have unsound legs unless by accident.

We are already feeling the scarcity of well-bred young horses. Before the colts of 1896 are ready for market there will be a great demand unsupplied. The common plugs and nudges will never be worth any more than they are now. They can never be sold for what it costs to raise them.

The Pig Pen.

The swine breeder of experience has learned that if he has a good stock of good pigs ready for sale when the people begin to waken to the merits of swine, he reaps his reward.

Poultry net makes a perfect hog-lot fence if a stout board be nailed along the bottom and an occasional post be set so that the hogs may have rubbing places. For a small yard, net is not suitable, as the hogs are restless in close confinement. They ought to have a good range always.

Can pork be raised at a profit when prices are but four and a half and five cents per pound? Not by any haphazard process. But the careful breeder and systematic feeder can do it; he is doing it, and instead of being discouraged these times of low prices, is improving his stock, making new quarters and getting ready for the boom which is sure to recur ever few years.

It is fall, and pigs are not so expensive as in spring; prices are lower than for some years also. Everything points to the fact that even a poor man may stock up with choice thoroughbreds. Started now he ought to be nicely fixed in three years. A good way to start is to buy two or three good, blooded shotes or young sows and have them stinted to a sire of established pedigree, and then raise them, repeating the process.

Mutton Chops.

Cold rains give sheep snuffles, catarrh and consumption. Never leave them out in a cold rain.

It never pays to let sheep run down and get thin just before they go into winter quarters.

Arrange for pure fresh water for the sheep and also a yard for them to go out in when the weather is fair.

Give each sheep a gill of grain. It will pay in the wool, to say nothing about the stronger and larger lamb.

Do not keep the old sheep later than this month. They should all be turned into mutton for it never pays to winter an old sheep.

Sheep that are being fed on rape now will be benefited by having a little dry fodder of some kind before they are turned on the rape. Keep them in the yard until a part at least of the dew is off the green forage.

Poland-China Sale.

The sale of Poland-Chinas by C. W. Haines and Watkins & Broadway, all of Ohio, was not a great success An average of $70 was received for some of the choice animals. The highest paid was $490 for a boar. The great majority were taken at smaller figures, even as low as $6. The reason for this is that the number offered, 100 head, was about twice as large as should have been presented at such a sale. The attendance of breeders was not as large as usual, while farmers were entirely absent. The extraordinary prices which have ruled at recent sales had much to do with keeping farmers away. They are willing to pay fair prices, but have been unable to secure what they wanted, so have concluded that it is a useless waste of time to further attend these sales. The stock offered was good individually as well as to pedigree, and the gentlemen making the sale had a reason to expect a different result. One thing, however, has been proved, that the abnormal high prices cannot be continued and this sudden drop will soon bring values to a reasonable figure.

PLANTS AND FLOWERS.

The Crocus as a Lawn Flower is Particularly Attractive.

Pretty in any place, the crocus is particularly attractive grown in the lawn, when they do not appear as having been planted there, but as just happening to come up by chance. Of course it would be useless to plant crocus in a lawn that is cut very early with a lawn mower; but farmers' yards are not generally kept in this way, and it is a splendid place on the south side of the house for these very early and cherry blossoms. The grass being left undisturbed until the usual time to make hay, the crocuses have a chance to grow their leaves and ripen the bulbs, so they go on and do well for many years.

These bulbs can be planted any time in the fall before the ground is frozen hard, but the earlier this work is done the better, as then the bulbs have a chance to grow some roots before being frozen in for the winter. Putting them directly under the sod, as is often advised, I have never found very successful. I prefer to cut small holes into the turf with a sharp trowel, a little larger than the crocus bulb and about three inches deep, put in the bulb, and fill up the hole with some good garden soil. Sometimes a bigger place is made and several bulbs set out, leaving a little space between each bulb, but the single planting is best usually, I think. A well-grown bulb will have eight or ten blossoms and make a fine bit of color in the grass just beginning to grow green. When the dead grass is very long in the spring, the crocuses will show to better advantage, if much of the brown grass is pulled off, taking pains not to tread on the points of the crocuses coming up. The next spring after planting, the little holes made in the grass will show somewhat but very soon fill up, they look bigger than they are, in the winter. If the lawn is kept nicely mown, crocuses set out as described will bloom well the first spring after planting, but very sparingly after that. Cutting off the green leaves injures them. They are, however, well worth putting out each year

Heating Plant Windows.

As cold nights come on, people having windows full of plants begin to be apprehensive. They get out an oil stove and let it burn all night in the room where the plants are kept. It gives no smoke or smell and they fancy it does no harm. Flame, even if clear and without smoke, must give out productions of combustion, and these are fatal to plants. What then shall we do? Have a tall chimney to your oil stove. Not a little glass thing but a sheet iron chimney six feet high or as high as the top of the room, and connect it with the chimney or let it go through the roof of the bay window Such a sheet iron chimney will radiate a great deal of heat so that the products of combustion will escape almost cold. This is the theory of all the oil heating stoves—a large heating surface above the flame. But the important point is that such stoves should have a connection with the outer air, or with the house chimney.

Why Lily of the Valley Fails.

One of the most frequent causes of failure with lily of the valley is that the roots are too crowded. The remedy is to thin them out by digging out clumps here and there where the roots stand thickest, and manure the bare spots. Another cause of failure is that the roots have been planted too deep. The crowns should be level with the surface of the ground or but very little below it. It thrives best in a shady location.

To Start With Angora Goats.

If you only want to experiment, take grades; but as a permanent investment and on a small place, if you can afford it, always buy the thoroughbreds; only where large numbers are required, or where capital is limited, should grade goats be selected. But no matter what you buy, be careful that you get your money's worth. The name "pure blood" or "thoroughbred" is often only used to poke off deficient animals on an unsuspecting buyer, and remember particularly that no animal with bare throat or chest or belly will breed true to the standard type; all that long coarse hair or mane on the back, between the horns and tail, and along the rear part of the thighs, depreciates the value of your mohair. The coarse hair is very easily introduced in a flock, but exceedingly difficult to get rid of. It is a good deal quicker job to breed up a smooth-coated common goat to the standard Angora type than to breed out the coarse hair of full-fleeced goats. It will stick to their get like their own shadow. If you are compelled to make your start with common goats, by all means take the smooth-coated, short-haired kind.—American Agriculturist.

Celery Crop Unsatisfactory.

The celery season as a whole has not been propitious, either in rate of yield quality or market. In the important celery growing sections of Michigan many are dissatisfied with the business, the crop being under an average in quality owing to unfavorable weather conditions. Some sections had too much rain at planting time, followed by drouth in midsummer, with growth and proper development greatly retarded, although the crop has been generally free from rust and leaf blight. In parts of Ohio where celery growing is largely followed, the yield is much less than last year, the quality less satisfactory and prices two to four cents per dozen bunches lower.

Cauliflowers as a Summer Crop.

Cauliflower has not formerly been much grown as a summer crop on Long Island, N. Y., but this season the growers have been very successful with it. One farmer near Southold has planted 25 acres, seven of which were put in very early. Cuttings from this field commenced about the 20th of July, and have been continued all through the hot weather, the crop bringing from $2 to $3 per barrel. Several of the farmers in the Baiting Hollow section have been equally successful. The strain of seed used seems to thrive as well in summer as in the autumn, although the heads will be much larger when the weather is cooler.

BASE BALL NEWS.

The Team of Newcastle, Pa, in Massillon.

HEYMAN DOWNED EARLY.

The Strongest of the Interstate League Clubs Plays for Victory and Gets It—Adams Again Distinguishes Himself at Short.

In the language of the regular attendant, the baseball game yesterday was something fierce. Heyman went on the field with as strong a team back of him as was ever gotten together in Massillon, for Harry Smith rolled into town unexpectedly in the morning and by going behind the bat allowed Adams to go to short, thus patching up the only possible weak spot. But it was one of Heyman's "off-days," and at the end of the fourth he was ready to quit. Keller then went into the box, but he was not in pitching condition. Up to this point the general playing of the team had been excellent, but as the visitors hit harder and harder and piled up their runs faster and faster, there was more or less of a natural losing of heart, which did not improve the game in the least

For all that, the work of the Massillon team had its good features. Adams, in the fifth, made a phenomenal one-hand stop of a hot grounder, the force of which took him off his feet, and a moment later he ended Newcastle's half by catching a hard, straight drive. Witt distinguished himself by running far down behind first base and pulling in a fly, and by handling several whizzing ground balls. The one he failed to take care of was the easiest thing that came his way. Smith caught his usual strong, steady game. There was something about the sky and the shadow of the trees that interfered with the outfielders, particularly the left-fielders. Both Gove and King had trouble gauging the ball.

Massillon started its game bravely enough. Baumgartner hit safely, and was assisted to third by the pitcher throwing the ball away when the first baseman was not looking. He scored when Witt was thrown out at first. But Massillon did little business then till the fifth, when, with two men out, Baumgartner, Smith and Witt scored. An error by the shortstop, a stolen base by Baumgartner, a two-bagger by Witt and a single by Adams did it.

OFFICIAL SCORE.

Newcastle.	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Farrell, 3b	6	4	5	1	2	0
Nattrass, s s	7	3	3	1	4	1
Grafus, c	7	1	3	6	1	0
King, l f	7	2	3	1	1	0
Nadeau, c f	6	3	5	4	0	0
Miller, 2b	5	1	1	4	3	0
Flegemyer, r f	5	3	2	1	0	0
Bakley, 1b	6	3	4	9	0	0
Smith, p	6	3	1	0	0	1
Totals	55	22	27	27	11	2

Massillon.	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E
Baumgartner, cf	5	2	1	3	0	0
Smith, c	3	1	0	2	1	0
Witt, 2b	4	1	1	4	2	1
Adams, ss	3	0	1	5	4	1
Stark, 1b	4	0	1	6	0	3
Gove, lf	3	0	1	2	1	0
Keller, 3b	4	0	1	1	3	0
Nolan, rf	3	0	1	3	0	0
Heyman, p	1	0	0	1	0	0
Keller, p	3	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	33	4	7	27	12	5

Newcastle.
Runs.....3 1 3 2 2 0 4 2 5—22
Hits.....2 2 4 2 2 1 3 4 7—27
Massillon.
Runs.....1 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0—4
Hits.....1 1 0 1 2 1 0 1 0—7

Two-base hits—Gove, Witt, Nolan, Bakley 2, Farrell, Nattrass 2, Nadeau, Grafus
Three-base hits—Nadeau, Bakley.
Home run—Nadeau.
Struck out—Smith, 5.
Bases on balls—Heyman 1; Keller 2; Smith 3.
Double plays—King to Miller to Bakley; Miller to Bakley.
Left on bases—Massillon 6; Newcastle 8.
Hit by pitched balls—Adams, Miller, Nolan.
Bases stolen—H. Smith, Flegemyer, Nolan, Baumgartner.
Hits off pitchers—Heyman 10; off Keller 17.
Innings pitched—By Heyman 4; by Keller 5; by Smith 9.
Umpire—Featheringham.
Attendance—800.

PATIENTS DISCHARGED.

The Town is Now Without Smallpox or Quarantine.

At noon yesterday the yellow flag was taken down from the Jones property, along the towpath, and the two recovered patients and the attendants were told that they were free to do as they pleased. Mr. Jones and some of the others proceeded to buy beer. Before this, however, the Jones house was subjected to the usual fumigation.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

The Best and Safest Family Medicine

FOR ALL

Bilious and Nervous Disorders Sick Headache, Constipation, Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, Disordered Liver and Female Ailments.

The World's Medicine

Annual Sale Exceeds 6,000,000 Boxes.
10 cents and 25 cents, at all drug stores.

Beecham's Pills have the largest sale of any Proprietary Medicine in the world, and this has been achieved

Without the publication of testimonials

TROUBLE AT CLEVELAND.

Street Car Men to Hold a Meeting Today and May Be Another Strike.

CLEVELAND, July 3.—There were rumors of more trouble among the employes of the Big Consolidated Street Railway company. There may not be another strike, but a meeting of employes was called for today at which the question of whether the company has lived up to its agreements with the strikers will be discussed.

The men claim that some parts of the agreement have been violated, and especially with respect to the placing of non-union men on runs, though the attorney of the strikers during the negotiations leading to the settlement says the company is living up to the agreement. The union leaders say that the company must be forced to treat the men fairly.

President Everett of the Big Consolidated said that he held the union men responsible for the trouble that has occurred since the settlement of the strike. He said he had evidence that the assaults on non-union men had been incited by the strikers who had returned to work, and he even charged that men and boys had been employed to throw stones at the cars.

Mr. Everett declared that he would begin prosecutions within a few days against several of the more radical of the union men who, he said, had been inciting riots.

There was a feeling of uncertainty as to the outcome of the meeting today, and the belief was growing that there would be further trouble.

Fatal Fight on the River.

TOLEDO, July 3.—William Paul, Jas. Collins and Meinert Lewis, colored, with Ida Pratt, a white woman, got into a fight with Fred Lawson and wife while the entire party was in rowboats on the Maumee river. Lawson tipped over one of the boats and Meinert Lewis was drowned. The remainder of the crowd narrowly escaped. Lewis was arrested.

Last of Negroes Left Pana.

PANA, Ills., July 3.—The last of the negro colony of 1,000 brought here by operators during the past ten months to supplant union men, departed on tickets furnished by Governor Tanner. All the mines are closed and the mules have been hoisted therefrom and placed on pasture. The operators claim that the pits are closed indefinitely. However, it is reported that when repairs under way at the Springside and Pana mines are completed, these pits will be opened with union men.

A LIVING WITNESS.

Mrs. Hoffman Describes How She Wrote to Mrs. Pinkham for Advice, and Is Now Well.

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Before using your Vegetable Compound I was a great sufferer. I have been sick for months, was troubled with severe pain in both sides of abdomen, sore feeling in lower part of bowels, also suffered with dizziness, headache, and could not sleep. I wrote you a letter describing my case and asking your advice. You replied telling me just what to do. I followed your directions, and cannot praise your medicine enough for what it has done for me. Many thanks to you for your advice. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has cured me, and I will recommend it to my friends.—Mrs. FLORENCE R. HOFFMAN, 512 Roland St., Canton, O.

The condition described by Mrs. Hoffman will appeal to many women, yet lots of sick women struggle on with their daily tasks disregarding the urgent warnings until overtaken by actual collapse.

The present Mrs. Pinkham's experience in treating female ills is unparalleled, for years she worked side by side with Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, and for sometimes past has had sole charge of the correspondence department of her great business, treating by letter as many as a hundred thousand ailing women during a single year.

Something New!

5¢

Large package of the World's best cleanser for a nickel. Still greater economy in 4 pound package. Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
Chicago. St. Louis. New York. Boston. Philadelphia

UNDER-TAKING...

SOUTH ERIE STREET,
Corner Tremont....

MR. HIGERD will give all his personal attention, and guarantees satisfaction. Night and Sunday Calls answered from the office.

Both Phones | Office No 169. Residence 299.

S. HIGERD, Man'gr.

Drop a quarter in "The Independent" Want Columns and get what you want.

WARTHORST & Co.

QUARRY.

BRICK. - - BRICK.

Massillon, O.

The Easiest Thing Out

THE

"SURPRISE"

...SPRING BED.

The only Spring Bed that is Guaranteed NOT TO SAG from use.

It is Dust and Vermin Proof.
Light, Strong and Everlasting.
Resilient, Easy, Comfortable.

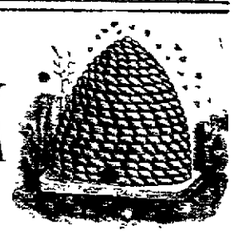
TELEPHONE US AND HAVE ONE SENT ON TRIAL.

For Sale by All Furniture Dealers.

The Massillon Bed Spring Co.

Farmers Phone 2. Bell Phone 132.

The Miss Haas Millinery Stock



AN

Unexpected Addition to Our Special Sale.

It came just in the "niche" of time and will soon be all closed out.

Ladies' Suits and Jackets.

$5.98, Tailor Made, New Spring Styles, such as formerly sold at $10.00 and $12.00 each.

$7.98, The Best in the Bee Hive, former price $15.00.

$3.98, Ladies' Light Colored Jackets, former prices $6 and $8.

Linens.

8c Bleached Barnsley Crash Reduced to 6¼c a yard.
50 dozen Hemmed Huck Towels at 10c each.
12½c—Turkish Bath Towels reduced from 20c.

ALLMAN & PUTMAN.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE INDEPENDENT.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,
INDEPENDENT BUILDING,
30 N. Erie Street. - - MASSILLON. O.

WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1863
DAILY FOUNDED IN 1887.
SEMI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1896.

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE.
BOTH TELEPHONES NO. 60.

THE EVENING INDEPENDENT is on sale at Bahney's Book Store, Bammerlin's Cigar Stand (Hotel Conrad), and Bert Hankin's News stand in North Mill street.

THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1899.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
GEORGE K. NASH,
of Franklin county.

For Lieutenant Governor,
JOHN A. CALDWELL
of Hamilton county.

For Auditor,
W. D. GUILBERT,
of Noble county.

For Treasurer,
I B. CAMERON,
of Columbiana county.

For Attorney General,
JAMES M. SHEETS,
of Putnam county.

For Judge of Supreme Court,
W. Z. DAVIS,
of Marion county.

For Member Board of Public Works.
FRANK HUFFMAN,
of Allen county.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

For Common Pleas Judge,
WARREN W. HOLE.

For Representative,
JACOB B. SNYDER,
ROBERT A. POLLOCK.
CLARK W. METZGER,

For Probate Judge,
MAURICE E. AUNGST.

For Prosecuting Attorney.
ROBERT H. DAY.

For Treasurer,
T. HARVEY SMITH.

For Sheriff,
JOHN J. ZAISER.

For County Commissioner,
JOSEPH B. SUMMER.

For Infirmary Director,
ANDREW REESE.

The assertion made by Mayor Jones, of Toledo, to the effect that all parties are passing away, may have been intended as an excuse for his attempt at organizing one of his own.

Pittsburg reports that the usual summer shut-down will not occur this year, as manufacturers must keep going to fill orders booked. This condition of things prevails very generally throughout the country and is among the many instances of what has been accomplished by a protective policy. There are certain facts which cannot be obscured by any amount of paltering with issues of relatively minor importance.

It cannot be said, perhaps, that Captain Dreyfus has secured a new trial through the efforts of Madame Dreyfus alone, but it was her faith in her husband's innocence that caused the stout voices of Zola, Scheurer-Kestner, Clemenceau, Trarieux, Labori and Jaures to be raised in his behalf. His friends, his comrades and his relatives abandoned Dreyfus from the first. His wife, and his wife alone, believed the piteous wail, "I am innocent."

A degree of prosperity not entirely due to the fine crop prospects prevails throughout Nebraska, Bryan's own state, today. Every branch of business is prosperous. The labor market was never so thoroughly cleaned up. So few unskilled laborers are unemployed that the railroads are forced to pick up all the tramps they can find to ship out on their lines where repair work is going on. So many tramps have been employed this spring that there is a noticeable scarcity of them through the state. Skilled labor is almost wholly employed. In Omaha there are very few idle men, and those who are idle are so largely from choice. The champion of adversity may well begin to speculate as to what effect all this will have on party lines in the campaign of 1900

The half year just closed has been a record breaker According to both Dun's and Bradstreet's reviews, the boom that came after the war is still here, and failures are fewer and losses smaller than they have been for seventeen years past. The labor situation has been one of the most satisfactory features of the half year's business, voluntary advances having raised the compensation of thousands of operatives, and it is a noteworthy fact that there never was a time when so much money was being paid out in wages and when wages were so uniformly satisfactory to wage earners. The policy of a protective tariff and a Republican administration has kept the wages of American workingmen high and has gained the industrial supremacy of the world. The way to insure a continuance of such condition is plain. The mistake of 1892 must not be repeated in 1900.

Timid and nervous individuals who are hoping against hope that the day we celebrate tomorrow will not be marked by quite as much noise and excitement as was the case last year, when war had fired American patriotism to fever heat and everyone was metaphorically waving the flag, may as well resign themselves to the inevitable. The last Fourth of July was a glorious day, but the war was not over and the blessings of peace were only a future possibility. This year they are an assurance and the last fourth of the nineteenth century finds Uncle Sam at the head of nations and enjoying a degree of prosperity never before known. Accordingly, although THE INDEPENDENT believes that the gentle squib is quite vociferous enough to satisfy every lofty impulse, it cannot with a clear conscience predict that the cannon firecracker will be relegated to the rear, or that the number of maimed citizens from Maine to California will be any less this year than last.

After many years' discussion, the Russian government has decided to abandon the Julian calendar and adopt the Gregorian, now in use the world over, except in Russia and Greece. A commission of sixteen members, including nine astronomers, will arrange the details of the change, and it is expected that the new calendar will go into operation in 1900. The adoption by Russia of the Julian calendar, according to an official of the state department, will be an event of immense importance to commercial interests, both in Russia and elsewhere, as the old style calendar, which is now twelve days behind that in universal use, has proved a serious annoyance to Russians doing business with foreign countries and to outsiders doing business with Russians, as correspondence has to be double dated, and there is a good deal of confusion as to dates.

The policy of extension which the managers of the New York Central railway have seemingly adopted is considered by Matthew Marshall as the first step toward the formation of one immense combination which shall some day extinguish competition and forever put an end to rate cutting. In his financial and commercial letter for this week, Mr. Marshall says:

"In the way of the construction of so mighty a railroad empire, stand, of course, economical, social and political obstacles, which it will be hard to overcome. The successful management of its affairs would demand talent of a rare and almost unattainable excellence; its very existence would rouse to organized antagonism the army of wage earners it would be forced to employ; and the same hostility to manufacturing 'trusts,' which has already inspired legislation against other consolidations of capital, would be excited to renewed efforts for the dismemberment of this one. How long these forces will retard the consummation toward which our railroads are drifting, or whether they will prevent it altogether, is one of the questions which the coming century will answer."

DROWNED AT ZOAR.

Frank Troutman, of Canton, Seized with Cramps.

ZOAR, July 5.—While bathing in the river, Tuesday, Frank Troutman, of Canton, son of M. A. Troutman, assistant cashier of the City National bank, of that place, was seized with a violent cramp, and drowned before companions could offer assistance. The body has been recovered. Young Troutman was a member of the Eighth Ohio regiment during the late war.

THE FIREWORKS.

Thousands of People Witness the Display.

Thousands of people crowded the thoroughfares in the vicinity of the park, where the fireworks display took place Tuesday evening. It was one of the finest sights Massillon has ever witnessed, the set pieces being particularly magnificent. H. Parnacott had the management of the fireworks.

ANOTHER INCREASE.

Fire Brick Company Raises Wages Again.

The Massillon Stone & Fire Brick Company has given its employes another increase in wages. This is the second in ninety days. The advance is not the same throughout, but ranges from five to fifteen per cent.

OBITUARY NOTICE.

MISS MARTHA KENNARD.

Miss Martha Kennard died at her home at 84 East Oak street at 10:30 o'clock last night, of a complication of diseases. She had been ill for six months. She was 52 years old. The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock on Thursday afternoon from St. Timothy's church, the Rev. C. M. Roberts officiating. Miss Kennard was born in Wooster, but had lived in Massillon for many years. Her parents are both dead. She made her home with her sister, Miss Nancy Kennard.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury,

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by druggists: price 75 cents per bottle.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

HIS FIRST MASS.

Impressive Services Conducted at St. Mary's.

A FORMER MASSILLON BOY

The Rev. Edmund C. Richards Officiated for the First Time at Solemn High Mass and Preached His First Sermon.

Impressive services were conducted at St. Mary's church on Sunday morning and evening when the Rev. Edmund C. Richards, recently ordained a priest, officiated for the first time at mass and preached his first sermon. Special interest was felt in the occasion as the Rev. Mr. Richards was born in this city and obtained his early education in the Massillon schools. He is a son of the late Horace Richards, a grandson of Mr. and Mrs. John Paul and nephew of Mrs. Flora R. Jones, all of this city. St. Mary's church was beautifully decorated with flowers, potted plants, evergreen and hundreds of lights. Solemn high mass was conducted at 10 a. m. Father Richards was escorted to the church from the Paul residence, in North Mill street, by a large procession composed of a number of priests, the Knights of St. John, members of the C. M. B. A., St. Joseph's Society, the acolytes of St. Mary's church and the parochial school, including forty flower girls. At mass the celebrant was assisted by the Rev. J. F. Kuebler, of St. Joseph's church, as deacon, and the Rev. H. Boeskin, of West Brookfield, as sub-deacon. Other priests who took part in the service were the Rev. T. F. Mahon, of Cleveland, formerly pastor of St. Joseph's church; the Rev. Mr. Senner, of Louisville; the Rev. Victor Arnould, of Canton; the Rev. H. Gerhardstein, of Canal Dover, and the Rev. A. Magenhann, of Dayton. Mr. Martin, of St. Mary's seminary at Cleveland, was master of ceremonies.

The sermon was preached by the Rev. T. F. Mahon, who spoke of the tremendous sacrifices to be made by a young made who decides to go into the priesthood and of the difficulties which are to be encountered by every pastor—difficulties of which the average layman can form no possible conception. Father Mahon referred indirectly to his pastorate in Massillon, of which he retains many happy recollections.

An immense congregation filled the church for the second time at vespers. The Rev. J. F. Kuebler was again deacon at this service, and the Rev. Mr. Senner sub-deacon. The Rev. Mr. Richards took for the subject of his short sermon the faith of the church, which is founded in Christ, speaking of the trials and discouragements which beset the path of the true Catholic and of the rewards which are sure to come to all those who faithfully try to follow it through life. Before closing, Father Richards thanked the pastor of the church and the congregation for the honors paid to him on the day which must always remain the happiest of his life. The close of the service was most impressive, the new priest pronouncing the benediction. The music at both the morning and evening services was unusually fine. G. G. Paul was organist and choir-master.

The Rev. Mr. Richards was born in Massillon in 1876, and is now 23 years of age. After leaving the Massillon schools he became a student at St. Vincent's seminary in Latrobe, Pa., and subsequently continued his studies in Columbus and Cincinnati. He was ordained last Thursday by Archbishop Martinelli at Columbus, and is now a priest of the Columbus diocese. Father Richards will take a vacation of three weeks and will then have a charge assigned him.

Is the Steam Locomotive Doomed?

Men who know say that in the next ten years steam locomotives will disappear and electric motors will supplant them. They also say that with the new motive power trains will rush along at a minimum speed of 100 miles an hour. This will prove a blessing to those who wish to go quickly from one point to another, but no more so than Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has proved a blessing to those who wish to go quickly from sickness to health. The Bitters act at once upon stubborn cases of dyspepsia, indigestion, billiousness and liver complaint. They improve the appetite, quiet the nerves, and induce sound, refreshing sleep. The trial of a bottle will afford convincing proof. Sold at all drug stores.

Drink Grain-O

after you have concluded that you ought not to drink coffee. It is not a medicine, but doctors order it because it is healthful, invigorating and appetizing. It is made from pure grains and has that rich seal brown color and tastes like the finest grades of coffee, and costs about one-fourth as much. Children like it and thrive on it because it is a genuine food drink, containing nothing but nourishment. Ask your grocer for Grain-O, the new food drink. 15 and 25c.

Try Allen's Foot-Ease,

A powder to be shaken into the shoes. At this season your feet feel swollen, nervous and hot, and get tired easily. If you have smarting feet or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It cools the feet and makes walking easy. Cures swollen and sweating feet, blisters and callous spots. Relieves corns and bunions of all pain and gives rest and comfort. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe dealers for 25c. Trial package free. Address Allen S. Olmstead, LeRoy, N. Y.

Slusser's Vegetable Liver Pills

cure Constipation and all Liver Troubles. All druggists. 35 Pills 25c.

"A word to the wise is sufficient." Wise people keep their blood pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla and make sure of health.

NEWS FROM CANTON.

Slot Machines Must be Removed from Saloons.

CANTON, July 3.—Judge McCarty has issued an order that the examiner's report of the county commissioners' books and records be submitted without further delay. The report should have been handed in months ago, but various causes have delayed the examiners.

The motion for a new trial by the plaintiff in the damage case of Edmunds vs. the village of Canal Fulton, was overruled by Judge McCarty, Saturday.

Judge Taylor, now at his home in Carrollton, will return on Tuesday, and on Wednesday will render a decision in several cases now under advisement, which will conclude the business of the May term of court in room No. 2.

Mayor Robertson has issued the following order to the police department: "It has been reported to this office that slot machines are being operated in different places in the city, and that machines are being brought to the city to be placed in operation. Each and every member of the police force is hereby instructed to order any and all persons in their respective precincts where slot machines are operated to remove and discontinue the use of same and if they fail or refuse to comply with such order, or, if they replace machines after removal to prefer charges against the person or persons operating the same."

The People's Building and Loan Company, of Massillon, by Attorney R. C. McCaughey, Saturday morning entered suit in common pleas court against Andrew and Margaret Boerner to foreclose a mortage and collect $1,060.

George Black, of Massillon, who has been confined in the county jail for the past four months, on a charge preferred by Anna Fiddler was released Saturday morning by Judge McCarty, on his own recognizance, to appear when notified by the court.

Louis Sell attempted suicide by jumping from a rowboat in the center of Meyer's lake, Saturday. He was rescued just as he was sinking for the last time, taken to shore and resuscitated. He had but recently returned home from an asylum for the insane.

The Diebold Safe and Lock Company has just received an order from a Chicago banking company for two large vaults, the combined weight of which will be 700,000 pounds. The local company recently shipped a car load of safes to Havana, Cuba.

The United States recruiting office, which has occupied rooms in the Eagle block for some months past, has been closed, the men in charge having been ordered to Cleveland.

The Bender Brothers File a Petition in Common Pleas Court.

CANTON, July 5.—A petition of equity has been filed in which Adam, Elias and Jeremiah Bender, of Massillon, are the plaintiffs, and Wm. A. Sites, Bert E. Heifner, C. H. Ackey, Daniel Sweany, Alice Williams and William Morrison are the defendants. At the time of the Bender robbery, in 1897, the plaintiffs offered a reward of $400 for the arrest and conviction of the guilty parties. William Henderson was recently convicted of the crime, and the plaintiffs are at a loss to know which one of the defendants, who are all claimants, should receive the reward. Moreover, Bert E. Heifner has served notice of suit for the money. The plaintiffs aver that they have no personal interest as to who shall receive the reward. They, therefore, place $400 in the hands of the court, the latter to determine who shall receive it, and petition that the defendants be enjoined from beginning proceedings, and that they, themselves, be discharged from all liability in the matter.

The Lakeside Gun Club held a special shoot at Meyer's lake, yesterday. J. H. Hunt and David Reed, of Massillon, participated. Mr. Reed won third prize in all events in which he was entered. Mr. Hunt took one first prize, and stood well in all the other events.

The body of a child, apparently about two months old, was found in an outbuilding, off Tuscarawas street this morning. Coroner Schuffele is investigating.

A marriage license has been granted to William Hornberger and Mary Koontz, of Massillon.

The indictment against Mrs. Winnett, of Canton, jointly indicted with her husband, for obtaining signature to a note under false pretenses has been nollied.

Commissioners Crawford, Summers and Johnson, County Surveyor Hoover and R. R. Jacobs, of Waynesburg, drove over the route of the proposed Canton-Alliance street railway today. Mr. Jacobs is one of the promoters of the enterprise.

An American Railroad in China.

Moneyed men from the United States have secured a franchise for building a railroad from Hong Kong to Han Kow, China, a distance of nearly 700 miles. While railroads are necessary to a nation's prosperity, health is still more necessary. A sick man can't make money if there are a thousand railroads. One of the reasons why America is so progressive is the fact that in every drug store is sold Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, that celebrated tonic for the weak, appetizer for the dyspeptic and sedative for the nervous. It is taken with great success by thousands of men and women who are run down, pale and weak. It increases the weight, and the gain is permanent and substantial.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, July 4, 1899:

LADIES.

White, Miss Dollie — Whitfield, Mrs. John

MEN.

Coleman, Jas. — Martin, W. D.
Howenstein, J. M. — Schwab, Andrew A.
Manneth, Chas. — Sturgeon, John W.

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

FELIX R. SHEPLEY, P. M.

Want Column ads. pay. Try it.

THE JOINT PICNIC.

Tammany Hall and the Military Band.

A DAY OF FUN AND FEAST.

Hose Wins Several Prizes—Alva Bunk Climbs the Greased Pole—Harry Parnacott and Miss Parnacott Victorious in the Cake Walk.

There were no dull moments for the pleasure-seekers at the joint picnic of Tammany Hall and the Military band, at Yingling's grove, Tuesday. Everybody ate, drank and was merry. The attendance increased as the afternoon advanced, when the people at the base ball game began to return, and the larger grew the crowd the faster and more furious grew the fun. Dancing was commenced early, and the roughness of the floor, rendered so by long intimacy with the elements, gave the occasion a touch of novelty as nothing else could, and judging from the numbers that rushed forward at every announcement of the floor manager, seemed rather to add to the attractiveness of itall. The members of the Band and Tammany Hall marched to the grounds together. The chief marshal of the parade was Councilman John Haag, and his aide was H. Parnacott. They led the way. The Military band followed. Then came Frank McAllister, carrying the American flag, and last of all most of the Tammany Hall's eighty-three members.

The bicycle races and the half-mile foot race took place in the morning in Erie street, Bucher's opera house being the finishing point. The other events were conducted at the grove. Following is a list of the winners and what they won:

Five hundred yard bicycle race—Mr. Eckert, of Elton, first, a pair of shoes; Stephen Bell, second, box of cigars.

Three hundred yard bicycle race—Thomas James, a pair of bicycle shoes; George Rock, a crash cap.

Half mile foot race—William Hose, one hundred cigars; Jacob Rucher, a bottle of whisky; James McKee, a bottle of wine.

One hundred yard foot race—William Hose, umbrella; John Kefower, a box of cigars; Edward Snyder, a necktie.

One hundred yard dash for boys under 15—Frank Bast, ball glove; H. Parnacott, basebail.

Seventy-five-yard race for girls—Helen Brady, umbrella; Clara Youngblood, mirror; Eva Eisenbrei, package of candy.

Shoelacing contest—H. Parnacott, outing shoes; Joseph Brady, twelve bars of soap; Charles Parnacott, a pair of supenders.

Fat men's race—Charles Brahm, hat; John Haag, box of cigars; Peter Smith, bottle of whisky.

Tug-of-war—Captain Edward Becker's team, butt of tobacco and box of cigars. Jacob Forbes, captain of the other team, was given a bottle of whiskey. The winning team was composed of Captain Becker, Charles Davis, William Becker, Dr. Porter, Frank Heyman, John Clemens, William Richardson, William Wagner and Benjamin Lapus.

Married women's race—Mrs. H. Brannon, a bread board; Mrs. Jacob Stucker, nickel-plated coffee pot; Mrs. Youngblood, a half sack of flour.

Foot race, open to members of Tammany Hall and band only—Edward Snyder, cane; William Hose, bottle of wine; Louis Eisenbrei, box of cigars.

Alva Bunk's sagacity won him the greased pole honors. He waited until about all the other boys had failed to reach the top, each one wiping off much of the grease, and then by the discreet use of a pocket full of sand and a wet cloth he went up without great difficulty. The prizes were on the top of the pole, and could only be gotten by climbing to them. They consisted of toy guns, jumping jacks and other similar gimcracks.

Three couples participated in the cake-walk. It was led by "Dutch" Hose. Miss Doda Parnacott and Harry Parnacott won the prize, a ham.

The gross receipts of the picnic were $235. Seven and one-half barrels of beer were consumed.

THE LIEDERKRANZ SOCIETY.

Members and Friends have a Merry Time in the Woods.

The picnic given by the Liederkranz Singing Society in the Wendling wood, Tuesday, besides being a great social event, was a financial success as well, the amount taken in being $130. The Liederkranz members, including those of the East Greenville society, sang, and good instrumental music was furnished by an orchestra.

AT THE HOSPITAL.

A Baseball Game, a Picnic and Fireworks.

A picnic was given for the patients of the hospital yesterday afternoon, and in the evening there were fireworks. The baseball game between the hospital and Navarre club resulted in a victory for the former, the score being 16 to 10.

Comparatively Dry June.

The rainfall for last month was 2.58 inches, just 1.1 inches less than that of the same month in the preceding year.

Fels-Naptha soap is in town, and washing is better and easier.

5c; and your grocer returns your money if you don't like it.

Fels & Co, makers, Philadelphia.

No Hope

for you, said four different physicians, but I still had sufficient left to try Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure, as it was highly recommended to me. I had suffered for years with heart trouble; so bad was my case I was given up to die several times. Had severe palpitation, short breath and much pain about the heart, fluttering and smothering spells, but Dr. Miles' Heart Cure gave me prompt relief and finally a permanent cure.

Mrs. J. L. Taylor, Owensboro, Ky.

DR. MILES' Heart Cure

is sold by all druggists on guarantee first bottle benefits or money back. Book on heart and nerves sent free.

Dr. Miles Medical Company, Elkhart, Ind.

PACIFIC EXPRESS COMPANY.

It Has Won the Wheeling From the Wells-Fargo.

C. R. Mills, local agent for the United States Express Company, was notified today that he would be expected to also look after the business of the Pacific Express Company, which takes the Wells-Fargo Company's place as having exclusive rights on the Wheeling & Lake Erie railway after July 10. It is customary in towns of Massillon's size for one agent to have charge of the offices of both the United States and Pacific Express Companies.

C. L. Halter, Massillon agent for the Wells-Fargo Express Company, stated today that his company would continue to do business in Massillon as usual. Further he refused to discuss the matter. The Wells-Fargo Company for many years has had express rights on the Wheeling & Lake Erie, and the change has occasioned considerable surprise.

AMERICAN FARMING.

Our Methods to be Tested on a German Estate.

Rudolph Probst, of Breslau, Germany, is a guest at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Russell. Mr. Probst, who is the proprietor of large estates in Silesia, is in this country for the purpose of investigating American farming methods, with a view to the improvement of his property, and before his return to Germany in October he will visit the principal farming districts of the West and Northwest. On Tuesday, Mr. Probst, accompanied by F. W. Arnold, will inspect the stock farms near Cleveland, and on Wednesday he will leave for Chicago.

FOR THE CHILDREN.

Interesting Exercises at the Zion Church.

Children's Day exercises were held at the A. M. E. Zion church, in West Oak street, Sunday afternoon. They were conducted by Mrs. Sarah Bowman. Interesting addresses were delivered by Miss Mary Bowman, teacher in an intitution for colored people at Madisonville, Ky., and Miss Susan Gaskin, of New Berlin. Miss Bowman's home is in Massillon.

A Fire at Dalton.

DALTON, July 3.—S. J. Gochanaur's house caught fire at 2 o'clock this afternoon and was damaged to the extent of $500, fully covered by insurance. The fire orignated on the roof, and was caused by a spark from the kitchen stove. The Dalton fire company extinguished the blaze.

A $40.00 Bicycle Given Away Daily.

The publishers of THE NEW YORK STAR, the handsomely illustrated Sunday newspaper, are giving a HIGH GRADE BICYCLE each day for the largest list of words made by using the letters contained in

T-H-E N-E-W Y-O-R-K S-T-A-R

no more times in any one word than it is found in THE NEW YORK STAR Webster's Dictionary to be considered authority. TWO GOOD WATCHES (first class timekeepers) will be given daily for second and third best lists, and many other valuable rewards, including Dinner Sets, Tea Sets, China, Sterling Silverware, etc., etc., in order of merit. This educational contest is being given to advertise and introduce this successful weekly into new homes, and all prizes will be awarded promptly without partiality. Twelve 2 cent stamps must be inclosed for thirteen weeks trial subscription with full particulars and list of over 300 valauble rewards. Contest opens and awards commence Monday, June 26th, and closes Monday, August 21st, 1899. Your list can reach us any day between these dates, and will receive the award to which it may be entitled for that day, and your name will be printed in the following issue of THE NEW YORK STAR. Only one list can be entered by the same person. Prizes are on exhibition at THE STAR'S business offices. Persons securing bicycles may have choice of Ladies', Gentlemen's or Juveniles' 1899 model, color or size desired. Call or address Dept. "E," THE NEW YORK STAR, 236 W. 39th Street, New York City.

The best of all pills are Beecham's.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Eggert are in Detroit.

Mrs. Adam Hammersmith is visiting relatives at Milan.

C. M. Whitman left on Tuesday for Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Clarence Burkhart is spending his vacation at Norwalk.

Robinson Brothers' circus will appear in Massillon on July 29.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Sonnhalter, of Lorain, are visiting relatives in Massillon.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Graybill and daughter are visiting relatives in Strasburg.

Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Spidle and son, are visiting in New Philadelphia and Dennison.

Thirty-five members of the Christian church picnicked at Turkeyfoot lake on Tuesday.

Miss Mayme Eyster, of Ashland, is the guest of her cousin, Millie Kiehl, in West Main street.

Mrs. B. H. Bradshaw, of Alliance, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Purches, in Houston street.

The Pennsylvania Company will erect a bridge two hundred feet in length over its tracks in Alliance.

The Osnaburg brick and tile works, in which Canton men are largely interested, have been sold to a Pittsburg company.

Miss Francis Kuebler, Master Irwin and Louise Kuebler, of Tiffin, are guests at St. Joseph's rectory, in South East street.

Members of the Sunday school of Faith Lutheran chapel will meet at 1:30 Saturday afternoon to rehearse for Children's Day.

Miss Luella Biddle, of Huron, South Dakota, is a guest at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Simpson, in South East street.

Jacob Newcomer, Frank Kreiling, Elmer Kutschbach, Charles Seacrist and Jeremiah Aikey, of Wilmot, spent Sunday in the city.

The American tin mill at Canal Dover shut down Friday night, pending the adjustment of the scale. Four hundred employes are idle.

The Rev. O. W. Weber has received a call from Trinity Lutheran church, Allegheny, and at present has the matter under advisement.

Thomas Poe, of Washington, who is now a machinist in the employ of the government, has arrived in Massillon to remain several weeks.

Mrs. O. W. Weber has returned from an extended visit with Columbus relatives. She was accompanied by her sister, Miss Fannie Rickel.

Mrs. V. S. Brown has returned home after a week's visit with her niece, Mrs Breckbeiler, of of Orrville, and her sister Mrs. Armstrong, of Fredericksburg.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. McClymonds and family, who reached New York on June 27, after spending eight months in Europe, will return to the city on Thursday morning.

Operator J. C. Purches, of the local W. & L. E. station, is the proud father of a son. Mr. Purches has recived numerous congratulatory telegrams from all along the line.

Elias Numbers, aged about 78 years, of Mt. Eaton, died on Monday of diseases incident to old age. He was long a resident of Wooster where he was engaged in the grocery business. Funeral today at 10 a. m. Interment at Mt. Eaton.

The Mansfield Shield says that over one hundred bridges were washed away in Richland county by the recent storm. It is estimated that it will cost the county $50,000 to replace the bridges alone. The total loss in the city and county is placed at $75,000.

The condition of Joseph Weik, who sustained a compound fracture of his right leg several days ago on the Graber farm, west of the city, became so serious yesterday that amputation was necessary. Drs. Pumphrey, Smith and Gans performed the operation.

Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Merrell entertained a small party of friends Monday evening at their home, in South Erie street, in honor of the thirty-seventh anniversary of their wedding. The evening passed pleasantly with music and conversation. A delicious luncheon was served.

William Hornberger and Miss Mamie Koontz, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John L. Koontz, of 21 Washington avenue, were married at the home of the bride Tuesday morning by the Rev. J. E. Digel. Immediately after the ceremony they left for Youngstown, where they will reside.

The funeral of the late Conrad Witt took place at St Mary's church this morning at 8:30, the Rev. H V. Kaempker officiating. Members of St. Joseph's society attended the services in a body. The pallbearers were Ceberhard Rebein, Nicholas Fischer, Jacob Paul, John Waltz, Michael Neininger and John Muller.

Freight traffic on the W. & L. E. has enjoyed an unprecedented increase during the past month, and the indications are that it will continue to boom. Nothing but perishable freight will be handled Tuesday. The Columbia yard hands, and such of the other employes, whose presence is not required by duties, will have the day to themselves.

Joseph Reed, sent to the penitentiary in April last for fifteen years on a charge of shooting George Hoover, of Mt. Eaton, with intent to kill, on Sunday tried to knock out his own brains by beating himself over the head with an iron water bucket, but after cutting his head several times, he became exhausted from the loss of blood, and was obliged to desist.

About one hundred and fifty persons from surrounding towns gathered at the Jackson school house on Sunday and from there took their way to the residence of Louis Hollinger, northeast of the city. Mr. and Mrs. Hollinger, though taken by surprise, proved themselves equal to the occasion. The day was pleasantly spent and delicious refreshments were provided.

H. A. Polen, the W. & L. E. brakeman who met with the misfortune of having his feet and legs so badly crushed as to require the amputation of the right leg between the knee and ankle at Orrville, two weeks ago, and who is now being cared for by his wife and others at the residence of Mrs. John Lee, in Creston, is improving rapidly, and all danger of losing his left foot is now past.—Wooster Republican.

A meeting of the commissioners of Stark and Columbiana counties was held Saturday at Fairmount Children's home for the purpose of filling the vacancy on the board of directors caused by the death of Elisha Teeters. Commissioners Summers, Johnson and Crawford, of Stark, and George and Bowman, of Columbiana, were present. The vacancy was filled by the election of Jesse Teeters, son of the deceased director. The choice is a wise one and meets with general approval.—Alliance Review.

The marriage of Lawrence H. Everhard and Miss Anna Post took place in St Mary's church at 8:30 this morning in the presence of a large gathering of relatives and friends. The bridesmaid was Miss Lizzie Everhard, and the best man was Lawrence Post. The bride's gown was white mousseline de soie. She wore a veil and carried white roses. Miss Everhard also wore white and carried a bouquet of carnations. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. H. V. Kaempker. Mr. and Mrs. Everhard will reside with the groom's parents on a farm northwest of the city.

The Stark County Good Roads Wheel League has completed grading one mile of the proposed bicycle path from Canton to Congress Lake. The path begins at the end of North Market street paving, passing through the Plain Center, turning to the left through Middlebranch, and thence straight to Congress Lake. The citizens of Middlebranch have thus far contributed $150 towards the expense of the construction of the path and the cement works will furnish four loads of cinders daily for its construction. A yearly membership fee of $1 will entitle wheelmen to the use of the path. A small nickel tag attached to the left fork of his bicycle will serve to distinguish the member who has paid his fee and is thus entitled to the use of the path.—News Democrat.

COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

Tuscarawas Township S. S. Association Annual Meeting.

The officers of the Tuscarawas township Sunday school association held a business meeting at the Tabernacle at Crystal Spring, on Saturday afternoon July 1. The following committees were appointed:

Programme—The Rev. N. E. Moffitt, Mrs. S. O. Eggert, Mrs. Ida Erb.

Finance—J. S. Erb, B. F. Snavely, W. Jacobs.

Music—Miss Jennie Cully, Mrs. Venitia Berry, Mrs. B. F. Baughman.

Grounds—W. D. Oberlin, J. H. Hassler, Henry Snyder, John Sauverin, W. Zupp.

Decorations—Mrs. W. D. Oberlin, Mrs. Marion Smith, Miss Artensa Minnick, Miss Delilah Snavely, Herman Walters, William Snavely.

The committee on finance was instructed to secure someone to take charge of the refreshment stand.

The annual meeting of the association will be held August 23, 24 and 25.

On Monday, August 21, at 9 a. m., there will be a meeting to clean up the grounds. The committee on decorations will meet at the Tabernacle on Tuesday, August 22, at 1 p. m.

SNYDER FINISHES FOURTH.

Yesterday's Returns From the Dover Races.

Many of the Massillonians who went to Canal Dover to attend the state race meet returned last evening and this morning. A number of others are still there and will not come back until the last race has been run. Following are the names of the winners of the races in which Massillon was particularly interested.

One-mile state championship—Leo Dannemiller, Canton, first; E. Sennar, Dayton, second; F. H. Lehman, Canton, third; W. D. Snyder, Massillon, fourth. Time, 2:08 3 5.

One-half mile open, amateur—E. Sennar, Dayton, first; J. A. Hesberger, Tiffin, second; Leo Dannemiller, Canton, third; W. D. Snyder, Massillon, fourth. Time, 1:06 3-5.

BOUND OVER TO COURT.

J. C. Streeter's Bond Fixed at $300 by Justice Paul.

J. C Streeter, recently arrested at the instance of Dr. C. F. Porter on a charge of selling mortgaged property, was Wednesday morning bound over to probate court by Justice Paul. He gave bond for $300.

Give the Children a Drink

called Grain-O. It is a delicious, appetizing, nourishing food drink to take in place of coffee. Sold by all grocers and liked by all who have used it because when properly prepared it tastes like the finest coffee, but is free from all injurious properties. Grain-O aids digestion and strengthens the nerves. It is not a stimulant, but a health builder, and children, as well as adults, can drink it with great benefit. Costs about ¼ as much as coffee. 15 and 25c.

Slusser's Sick and Nervous Headache Tablets will cure without fail. 10c. and 25c. at all druggists.

Now is the time to subscribe.

THE CITY COUNCIL.

Mr. Smith Enforces a Parliamentary Law.

TO REMOVE OBSTRUCTIONS

The Street Commissioner Notified to see that this is Done—Ordinance to Establish a Grade in Fay Street, and Others to Borrow Money Passed.

The absence of President Reay from the council meeting Monday evening gave Vice President Peter Smith an opportunity to display his conversance with parliamentary law. He rapped Mr. Kouth to order for speaking too many times on one motion. Never in all of Mr. Kouth's councilmanic experience had such a thing occurred before, though he had often made eight or ten speeches on the same subject in an evening, and it made him sore to think that it should at last come from a Democrat. He did not neglect his opportunity to even matters. How he did it is a story hereinafter told.

The engineer presented an ordinance to establish a grade in Fay street. The solicitor said that the board of education was very desirous of having the ordinance passed, as it contemplated the erection of a new schoolhouse on this street. Mr. Kouth declared that the board ought to be made to lay curbing and guttering about the State street building before much else was done for it. He voted against the ordinance, which prevented its passage, as six votes are required for ordinances, and there being but six members present. The president and Mr. Weller were the absentees. Later, however, the solicitor assuring Mr. Kouth that the board could be forced to do its duty in regard to the State street improvement, the matter was reconsidered, Mr. Kouth voted yea and the ordinance was passed.

Mr. John's resolution to have the street commissioner notify the owner of the scales at the corner of Erie and Charles streets to remove them within ten days was carried. Mr. Kouth then moved that all persons now making use of city property unlawfully be notified to vacate. Mr. Smith made a hard fight for Hess, Snyder & Company, declaring that there could certainly be no harm in allowing them to continue to occupy the little strip of land they find so useful at present. He and Haag voted against the motion, but it carried in spite of them. Then it was that Mr. Kouth drew forth his knife. "That's all right," he called out to the chair, "we know that it's just because you work for Hess, Snyder & Company that you're fighting against this."

Mr. Smith attempted to enter a denial, but Kouth only laughed and shouted back, "I charge you with it, I charge you with it."

The marshal's regular report, which spoke of the imprisonment of forty-five people and $15.25 that was owing for subsistence, was adopted, and the bill paid.

T. H. Seaman, recently elected city clerk, presented his bond for $1,000, bearing the names of C. B. Allman and W. A. Pietzcker. It was accepted. J. C. Haring then introduced Mr. Seaman, who briefly thanked the council for its kindness. Mr. Haring officiated as clerk throughout the evening, Mr. Seaman sitting near, so as to become familiar with the way of doing things.

A petition signed by Hess, Snyder & Company and fourteen others, asking that a fire alarm box be located at the corner of Erie and South streets, was referred to the fire committee and the chief.

Mrs. Mary R. Kahler, by her attorney, asked for $500 damages. She claims a clogged sewer and a change of grade injured her Cherry street property to that extent. On Mr. Johns's motion, the matter was given over to the committee on claims and accounts and the solicitor.

J. E. Johns, of the special committee appointed at the last meeting, recommended that a room in the opera block be leased and furnished as an office for the city clerk. The committee was authorized to lease the room at $5 a month for eighteen months with an option of two years, and to furnish it immediately.

An ordinance to raise money for the Cherry and Akron street sewer by issuing five bonds was passed. The bonds will be of $700 each and will bear 5 per cent. interest. Another ordinance to raise money for the Chester street improvements was also passed. These bonds will be five in number and for $300 each.

It was agreed to levy a special tax on High and Wellman street property to obtain money for the new sewer on those streets. It will be sixty-six cents and five mills per foot front.

An ordinance making it obligatory upon all watchmen, policemen and firemen to wear the regulation uniform while on duty, and providing that all such uniforms be manufactured by tailors employing union labor, was referred to the solicitor and the committee on prison and police.

The McIntosh West Tremont street claim was settled by deducting $5 from his curbing and guttering assessment.

The light committee asked for another week in which to prepare its report concerning next year's contract. It was granted.

When nominations for the election of members of the board of health were called for L. A. Koons, J. K. Russell, H. W. Elsass and Frank Sibila were named. Koons was elected on the first balot, receiving four votes. The votes of Messrs. Kussell and Sibila were a tie on the next four ballots. Finally the matter was given up until the next meeting, the understanding being that there had been no election.

THE SAD FEATURES.

Accidents With Cannon and Cracker.

C. J. GEIS BADLY INJURED.

The Amputation of His Left Hand Necessary—Was a Premature Explosion—Henry Miller's Mishap—Carl Baatz's Condition.

Christopher J. Geis, of 23 West Cherry street, being 81 years old, trembled a little Tuesday evening as he applied a match to a big cannon cracker. This caused the fuse to catch fire close to the cylinder, and before Mr Geis could throw the cracker away it exploded. His left hand was so badly injured that amputation was necessary, the operation being performed Wednesday morning by Drs. Garrigues, Kirkland and Dimon. Mr. Geis was also injured about the face and a great bruise was inflicted upon one leg.

The eight-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Fals, with whom Mr. Geis lived, was with him when the accident occurred They were sitting in front of the Cherry street residence. Mr. Geis had six fire crackers altogether. He had shot off two before the one which inflicted his injuries. The remaining three Mr. Fals ordered thrown into the canal. Mr. Fals was in the rear of the residence when the explosion took place. His daughter called to him to come. He found his father-in-law conscious, but suffering intensely. Dr. Kirkland was immediately summoned.

Mr. Fals says that they do not know where Mr. Geis got the firecrackers. They did not know that he had them until after the accident. Owing to Mr. Geis's advanced age, his condition is considered very serious.

OTHER ACCIDENTS.

Conductor Henry Miller, of the interurban line, sustained bad burns to his face Tuesday. A charge in a small cannon went off prematurely. Mr. Miller's face was filled with powder, much of which could not be removed by the doctor. One eye is considerably injured.

Carl Baatz, whose face was burned by the explosion of a cracker on Saturday, has practically recovered. Dr. Garrigues says the injuries were slight.

Gertrude, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Meyers of West Main street, had her hand badly burned while shooting firecrackers on Tuesday.

WEEKLY CROP BULLETIN.

Favorable Weather for Harvesting—the Apple Crop.

The weekly crop bulletin for Ohio furnished by the United States weather bureau says: The week just ending has been a favorable one for harvesting and the time has been fully improved, but it has not been entirely favorable for the growth of crops. Rain is needed in most sections of the state. Some correspondents particularly in central and western counties report all crops being seriously damaged by draught.

Harvesting of wheat and hay has been carried on under very favorable conditions. In a few places the hay crop is good, but for the most part it is light and of rather poor quality. Much wheat has been threshed in southern and central counties. The yield is variable and there are some disappointing fields. Many report that the yield is good and the quality excellent. Oats continue promising. Most corn is doing well, and tobacco is promising. Potatoes and gardens are good. The present prospect for clover seed is generally very good. We have received special reports on the condition of the apple crop in Ohio, and the prospect for both fall and winter varieties is about fair, or a little below the average. The reports are very variable, but in general the poorest prospect is in the northeast and the best in the southern, southwestern, central and northwestern counties.

Awheel From Michigan.

C. F. Schaffner, of Flint, Mich., is visiting his brother, C. G. Schaffner. He rode the entire distance on his bicycle. Mr. Schaffner lived in Massillon eleven years ago.

"Example is Better Than Precept."

It is not what we say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story. Thousands of testimonials are examples of what Hood's has done for others, and what it will do for you.

Scrofula—"Running scrofula sores made me shunned by neighbors. Medical treatment failed. A relative urged me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. Did so and in few months the sores completely healed." MRS. J. M. HATCH, Etna, N. H.

Inflammatory Rheumatism—"Two attacks of the grip left me with inflammatory rheumatism. Am 89 years old, but Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me and I can climb stairs and walk anywhere." J. LOVELAND, 373 Fargo Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

SAME OLD STORY.

Canton Defeated After a Hard Struggle.

MANY GOOD FEATURES.

Heyman Pitches a Good Game and Receives Excellent Support—The Game a Most Exciting One Throughout.

Accompanied by hundreds of local rooters, the Massillon team went to the lake, yesterday, and there celebrated the glorious Fourth by inflicting the usual defeat upon the Canton team. Heyman did the twirling for Massillon, and, although he did not do as well as on a certain occasion, several weeks ago, he pitched an excellent game throughout. The out-field played an errorless game, Gove accepting three chances in the seventh, two of which he took only after hard runs. Witt's long run and catch of a fly near the foul line, back of first base, was one of the features of the game. Ketler and Adams did some heavy stick work. Smith's catching was up to its customary standard, and needs no comment. Beadle pitched his first game against Massillon, and received some pretty rough treatment. Umpire Barnhart's decisions were received with favor by neither team.

In the first inning, Hobright was thrown out at first by Adams. Locke hit to right for two bases, taking third on Drumm's sacrifice. Delaney walked to first. Ketler could not lay his hands on Smith's throw to intercept Locke, who was attempting to steal third, and the latter scored. Lowry was put out by Stark. One run scored.

In the third, with one man out, Locke received a base on balls. Stark fumbled Drumm's grounder, the latter taking first, and Locke second. Both advanced themselves a base by steals, and scored on Delaney's hit. Lowry tapped to Witt, who putting Delaney out, doubled to Stark. Two more runs.

In Massillon's half, Heyman hit to left. Baumgartner received four bad balls, sending Heyman to second. Smith's sacrifice hit advanced each a base, and both scored on Adams's three-bagger. Witt and Stark were thrown out at first. Two runs scored.

Canton did nothing in the fourth. For Massillon, after Gove had flown out to Hallam, Ketler hit for two bases. Nolan watched four balls pass, and took third on Locke's passed ball. Ketler crossing the rubber. Heyman and Baumgartner retired the side. One run was scored, tying the score.

In the fifth, Smith sent the ball over the left-field fence for a home run. Witt, Adams and Stark made outs.

In the sixth, Berry hit over the left-field fence. Although it looked very much like a foul ball, Umpire Barnhart, by a stretch of imagination called it fair, giving Berry a home run and again tying the score. This was Canton's last run.

In the eighth, Hobright could not keep his hands on Adams's fly, that gentleman reaching second on it, and scoring on Stark's hit. This ended the scoring for the game.

OFFICIAL SCORE.

Massillon.	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Baumgartner, cf	2	1	1	2	0	0
Smith, c	4	1	1	4	0	0
Witt, 2b	4	0	1	7	3	1
Adams, ss	4	1	1	1	1	0
Stark, 1b	4	0	1	8	1	1
Gove, lf	4	0	1	3	2	0
Ketler, 3b	4	1	3	0	3	1
Nolan, rf	3	0	0	1	0	0
Heyman, p	4	1	2	1	3	0
Totals	33	5	11	27	13	3

Canton.	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Hobright, 1f	4	0	0	2	0	1
Locke, c	3	2	1	2	3	1
Drumm, 2b	4	1	0	1	1	0
Delaney, 1b	3	0	2	13	0	0
Lowry, 3b	4	0	0	2	1	0
Berry, ss	3	1	1	2	7	0
Hallam, cf	4	0	2	1	0	0
Bast*, rf	4	0	0	1	0	1
Beadle, p	3	0	0	0	3	0
Totals	32	4	6	24	15	3

*Mahaffey batted for Bast in the ninth.

Massillon.
Runs ..... 0 0 2 1 1 0 0 1 *—5
Hits ..... 0 1 2 1 2 1 2 2 *—11

Canton.
Runs ..... 1 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0—4
Hits ..... 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1—6

Two-base hits—Ketler, Locke.
Three base hit—Adams.
Home runs—Smith, Berry.
Struck out—By Heyman, 3; by Beadle, 2.
Bases on balls—Heyman, 4; Beadle, 3.
Passed ball—Locke.
Earned runs—Massillon, 1; Canton, 1
Double play—Witt to Stark
Bases stolen—Locke, Drumm, Baumgartner, Gove, Ketler.
Sacrifice hits—Bast, Drumm, Smith.
Left on bases—Massillon, 7; Canton, 5.
Umpire—Barnhart.
Attendance—1,800

Farm Lands in Central Wisconsin.

There is a rush this summer to the choice unoccupied farm lands along the line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway in Central Wisconsin.

Good quarter sections can now be had for $7 and upwards per acre, one-third cash, balance on long time at current rate of interest.

For further particulars address W. E Powell, General Immigration Agent, 355 Old Colony Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Martin's garden is now reopened and is the place where you can get a good, fresh glass of beer, drop in and enjoy yourself.

NEWS FROM NEARBY TOWNS.

NOTES FROM NEWMAN.

NEWMAN, June 6.—We are pleased to note that our old friend, F. J. Gallagher, has mastered the art of riding the wheel.

Miss Gertrude Huber, of Massillon, was the guest of the Prosser family last week.

Mrs. Hattie Mong, nee Richards, of Erie, Pa., visited here on Monday and renewed old acquaintances. She is at Harrisburg this week attending a reunion of the Richards family.

Mr. and Mrs. Doubledee and Mr. and Mrs. John Rummins are visiting in Akron this week.

Mrs. Wm. Jones, of East Greenville, and Mr. and Mrs. William Allen, of Genoa, were visitors at the residence of John Rummins the past week.

The village sewing society went to the home of Mrs. Lewis last Friday each taking something useful for the benefit of the family.

The glorious Fourth was appropriately and patriotically observed by the people of Newman with a picnic in Peters's grove. Baseball, foot races, tug-of-war and jumping rope were indulged in by old and young. Two good square meals on the grounds assisted very materially in prolonging the pleasures and sports of the day, but today that tired feeling "we read so much about" prevails to a great extent among our people.

The festival given at our brick works last Saturday evening for the benefit of Mrs. Lewis was a great success. Thirty-three dollars was placed to her credit. Another festival will be held on Saturday evening of this week at the church, rain or shine. Everyone is invited to come. This is also for the benefit of Mrs. Lewis.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Ann Kennedy was held from her home last Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, services being conducted at St. Joseph's church in Massillon, the Rev. J. F. Kuebler officiating. The burial was in St. Joseph's cemetery. The pallbearers were James O'Donnell, Patrick McGreal, Micheal Bohan, Joseph Miner, A. C. Miller and Wm. Miller. Mrs. Kennedy had lived the allotted time, being past three score years and ten. She had resided continously in this place for nearly thirty-two years, and the large attendance at her funeral testified to her sterling worth and her standing in our community.

PATRIOTIC PORTO RICANS.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, July 5.—[By Associated Press]—The Fourth of July was celebrated with a military and civic parade, a barbecue, athletic sports, fireworks and patriotic addresses. A Republican party convention was held yesterday and adopted a platform and passed resolutions in support of the government in every measure to Americanize the island.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—[By Associated Press]—It is said the President will appoint one captain and one lieutenant from each state, to enter the new regiments to be created. The appointments will be made regardless of politics.

Story of a Slave.

To be bound hand and foot for years by the chains of disease is the worst form of slavery. George D. Williams, of Manchester, Mich., tells how much a slave was made free. He says: "My wife has been so helpless for five years that she could not turn over in bed alone. After using two bottles of Electric Bitters, she is wonderfully improved and able to do her own work." This supreme remedy for female diseases quickly cures nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, headache, backache, fainting and dizzy spells. This miracle working medicine is a godsend to weak, sickly, run down people. Every bottle guaranteed. Only 50 cents Sold by Z. T. Baltzly, druggist.

Remarkable Rescue.

Mrs. Michael Curtain, Plainfield, Ill., makes the statement that she caught cold, which settled on her lungs; she was treated for a month by her family physician, but grew worse. He told her she was a hopeless victim of consumption and that no medicine could cure her. Her druggist suggested Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption; she bought a bottle and to her delight found herself benefited from first dose. She continued its use and after taking six bottles, found herself sound and well, now does her own housework and is as well ever she was. Free trial bottles of this Great Discovery at Z T Baltzly's Drug Store large bottles 50 cents and $1.00.

Volcanic Eruptions

Are grand, but skin eruptions rob life of joy. Bucklen's Arnica Salve cures them; also old, running and fever sores, ulcers, boils, felons, corns, warts, cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, chapped hands, chilblains. Best pile cure on earth. Drives out pains and aches. Only 25 cts. a box. Cure guaranteed Sold by Z. T. Baltzly, Druggist.

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Was the result of his splendid health. Indomitable will and tremendous energy are not found where stomach, liver kidneys and bowels are out of order. If you want these qualities and the success they bring, use Dr King's New Life Pills. They develop every power of brain and body. Only 25 cts at Baltzly's Drug Store.

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PHILIPPINE FRIARS.

ELIZA ARCHARD CONNER WRITES OF THEIR STATUS IN MANILA.

Thinks They Are Responsible For the Revolt of the Natives—Played Upon Their Ignorance and Superstition—Friars Versus Jesuits.

[Special Correspondence.]

MANILA, May 15.—The danger of reposing unlimited power in the hands of a single party, particularly a theological party, has a stupendous illustration in the recent history of the Philippine Islands. I never thought to live to say it, but since coming here I am conscious of a feeling of pity for Spain. The real story of the insurrection at Manila has never been rightly told in the United States. Originally it was a movement against the tyranny and extortion of certain Spanish religious orders that had flourished here for centuries, fattening on the natives, growing so powerful and so impudent that at last they even controlled absolutely the Spanish government officials. They are known simply as "the friars." Thousands of human beings in these islands never think of them except with a curse. They tyrannized over not only Tagalos, but even over Roman Catholics who did not approve of their methods. The Jesuit fathers were among those who disapproved, and the friars used their power to such an extent that they obtained an order prohibiting any Jesuit processions from parading Manila streets. The first Jesuit procession appearing publicly in Manila for years was one that paraded after the occupancy of the city by General Otis It was actually escorted and protected by American troops. General Otis is himself a Roman Catholic. American troops were not unwelcome to the Jesuits, perhaps.

NIPA HUTS ON THE PASIG.

Long ago the religious order in question obtained foothold here. Thousands of the natives were brought into the church. The friars were undoubtedly the scrubbiest lot of representatives of the church that even Spain could muster. The Jesuits came in 1859. They were educated, accomplished men. They led correct lives themselves and inculcated morality among the Tagalos both by precept and example. They also established schools and taught the natives reading, writing and manual training. The gifted, lamented General Jose Rizal himself was a favorite pupil and friend of the Jesuit fathers. It is recorded, moreover, of the Jesuits that they always treated the natives justly. There came to be enmity between the Jesuits and friars because of their different ideas and methods. I am now giving a bit of inside history of Manila, setting down unvarnished facts without a spark of prejudice one way or the other in my own mind, as I hope and believe From the beginning the friars devoted themselves to heaping up the material good things of the earth and accumulating a vast quantity of property, which they took possession of in the name of the church. The fertility and boundless richness of the Philippines have not been exaggerated. To the friars the islands proved a Klondike. Their method was to work about equally on the ignorance and superstition of the natives. The confessional was a mighty weapon in their hands. No doubt they found a reasoning which satisfied their consciences in the course they took. I have even heard an American soldier here in Manila justify the conduct of himself and his comrades in running up in Tagalo shops bills four times the amount of their pay and then marching off and leaving the same forever unliquidated.

The friars told the natives they must do this and that for the church or they would lose their souls. By reason of their corner on soul saving the friars took possession of scores of square miles of the richest lands surrounding Manila. They said to the natives, "Surrender to the church these lands or you roast in purgatory." Next they allotted to each family as much as the incompetent Tagalo hands could cultivate of the lands that originally all belonged to the natives and said, "Now till this ground and earn your living," otherwise purgatory again

At harvest time, at the confessional, were revealed to the friars again all the material resources of the poor Tagalo. "Have you had a good harvest this year?" was the seemingly proper question asked of the confessing one. If the reply was

"Yes, father, thank God, we have done well," then—

"Remember the church, my son. You must give to it in proportion to your prosperity."

If not, then the threat of purgatory or the lost soul again.

Thus, according to that abominably tiresome way history has of repeating itself, in a similar manner Columbus and his Spaniards plundered and cheated the natives in the West Indias, the white man in the United States robbed and rooted out the Indian, and Englishmen and Dutchmen in South Africa laid violent hands on the lands and the gold of the negro. Worlds over it is the same. These friars who have been so bitterly blamed are neither better nor worse than the average man when he has things all his own way—only (and note the difference) in the Philippines the despoilers were in many cases the representatives of a Christian church, and that church has had to bear the ignominy of their evil doing, and wrongly. To hold the Roman church responsible for the performances of the friars in Manila would be as unjust as to declare that the whole American people were as bad as their professional politicians. Hundreds of priests and good Catholic sisters and brothers in the Philippines have devoted their lives unselfishly to the attempt to improve the condition of the natives, and, verily, these shall have their reward.

Meanwhile high old times had the friars in and about Manila. On the fat of the land they lived, depriving themselves of no material enjoyment. They even resurrected patriarchal institutions and entered into picturesque domestic relations, rearing dusky families, in which the lick of the tar brush mingled, so to speak, with the expression of Spanish pride and devoutness. Holding thus the natives and the wealth of the country in their hands, the friars also gained control of government affairs in Manila. They in time came to rule the municipal authorities as completely as Tammany boss ever ruled his followers.

The reader may take for granted that the story here set forth is fact. I have it from undoubted authority, long residents, those having no interest in the feuds of old Manila, one way or the other, persons who are now only glad the Americans have got here.

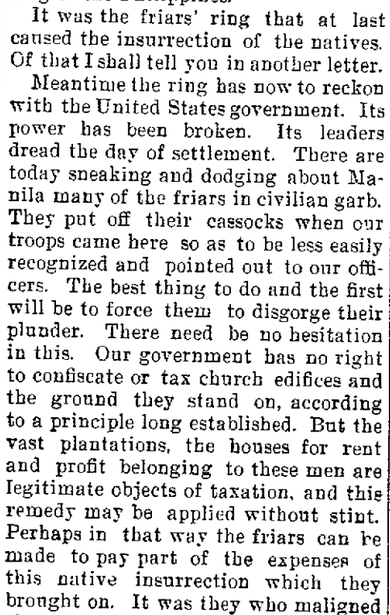
The Spanish military and civil officers sent here for many years past have been too often a fit match for the friar bosses. They have been spendthrift younger sons, fast livers, men who had a shady record at home. When every other resource had been exhausted, an appointment was got for the reprobate here. It was said to him, "Go now to Manila and recoup yourself and don't show your face at home again." Men like this proved pliant tools to the friars. They mostly entered readily into the plans of pickings and stealings and shared the profits. If, as sometimes happened, an honest man came out to fill an office and demurred at the existing order, he was called down instantly. It was said to him in short order, "Submit or get out." If he was still refractory, what then? Nothing easier than for a friar boss or one of his tools to complain of the official at home, and he was removed swiftly and silently. No government monopoly in the middle ages ever controlled a helpless people more completely than did the friars' ring of the Philippines.

It was the friars' ring that at last caused the insurrection of the natives. Of that I shall tell you in another letter.

Meantime the ring has now to reckon with the United States government. Its power has been broken. Its leaders dread the day of settlement. There are today sneaking and dodging about Manila many of the friars in civilian garb. They put off their cassocks when our troops came here so as to be less easily recognized and pointed out to our officers. The best thing to do and the first will be to force them to disgorge their plunder. There need be no hesitation in this. Our government has no right to confiscate or tax church edifices and the ground they stand on, according to a principle long established. But the vast plantations, the houses for rent and profit belonging to these men are legitimate objects of taxation, and this remedy may be applied without stint. Perhaps in that way the friars can be made to pay part of the expenses of this native insurrection which they brought on. It was they who maligned the Americans so bitterly.

The bishop of Manila, he who issued the pastoral letter calling Americans excrescences on the earth and the offscouring of creation, belongs to one of these orders, the Dominican. Fate had her revenge on him, however, when, after the occupation, it fell to his lot to ride in the procession with which the American troops celebrated our victory.

The influence of the church in the Philippine affairs at present should not be underrated. The natives can be met and most easily reached through their religious teachers. A Spanish bishop,



AN OLD CHURCH IN MANILA.

like the one now in authority here, cannot fittingly understand or forward American interests. It is not in human nature for him to do it. It is the judgment of old foreign residents that an American Catholic bishop should be sent here without delay, one brought up in America, a citizen of the United States and proud of it, imbued with the spirit of our institutions, familiar with our customs, privileges and modes of thought

ELIZA ARCHARD CONNER.

HERO A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

BY SAM H. COON.

[How Captain Truxtun was the Dewey of July 4, 1799.]

As "one star differeth from another star in glory," so one Fourth of July varies from another only in degree. There are some striking points of similarity between the Fourth of July, 1899, and the Fourth of July, 1799. A hundred years ago, as now, the nation's idol was a hero of the sea, whose exploits have added inspiration to the celebration of Independence day. Then the towering heroic figure was Thomas Truxtun, as now it is George Dewey. Then, as now, our sea fighters were held in highest admiration, and their courage, loyalty and marksmanship were extolled over all the land

John Adams was then president, immediately succeeding George Washington With prophetic vision President Adams thus gave his notion of the Fourth of July and how it should be celebrated: "This day will be the most memorable epoch in the history of America, to be celebrated by succeeding generations as the day of deliverance by solemn acts of devotion to Almighty God, with pomp and parade, with shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires and illuminations from one end of the continent to the other from this time forever more."

There is no doubt that, following the advice of President Adams and their own inclinations, our forefathers loudly and joyously celebrated in 1799 their deliverance from British dominion and as well the requital of French insults, which had marked the year or two preceding Those were stirring times. Political feeling was intense and often bitter, but patriotic sentiment was at the flood tide. We were then practically at war with France, though hostilities had never been formally declared. France had been at war with England for some time and sought to embroil us in the quarrel Naturally our sympathies were with France, but the French revolutionists, presuming too far upon the services that had been rendered us in our struggle for independence, demanded favors which could not be granted without going to a war with England. The bitterness toward the mother country was still intense and found expression in the sentiment, "May the Union which sprang from a British war be preserved from a British alliance," but it was deemed unwise to go to war with her in aid of France. Thereupon the French began to inflict upon us every sort of injury and insult. They used our ports to fit out privateers, which subsequently seized our merchantmen and preyed upon our commerce. Our minister in Paris was subjected to the grossest indignities. The situation became intolerable. It was this time that gave voice to such sentiments as these, which have crystallized into national axioms: "Millions for defense, but not a cent for tribute," "Peace with honor or war without fear," and "Hail Columbia" was then published and became the national hymn. Congress declared that the treaties with France were at an end and authorized the president to instruct our ships of war to seize all French armed vessels in American waters. It was then that the marine corps, which has ever since been an efficient arm of the naval service, was first created.

CONSTELLATION RAKING L'INSURGENTE.

The French had a swarm of cruisers and privateers in the West Indies pirating upon our commerce. Thither was sent what was then for us a powerful force, consisting of four squadrons, numbering 20 vessels in all. One squadron had for its flagship the frigate Constellation, 38 guns, and was under the command of Captain Thomas Truxtun, who became the naval hero of that time, much the same as Dewey is the naval hero of today.

In February, 1799, Captain Truxtun, with the Constellation, encountered, near St. Christopher, L'Insurgente, 45 guns, one of the finest frigates in the French navy, which fired a challenge. Truxtun fearlessly advanced and poured a broadside into the Frenchman. The fight continued an hour, the Constellation mercilessly raking the enemy fore and aft, while the latter was apparently powerless to inflict severe injury upon our gallant ship Our sailors were the better gunners, just as they are today, doing effective work, while the Frenchmen, aiming too high, only damaged the Constellation's spars and rigging. After 70 of L'Insurgente's crew had fallen she struck her colors and surrendered The Constellation lost but one killed and three wounded

When the news of Truxtun's victory reached the United States, which in those days must have taken at least two months, the country fairly went wild with patriotic fervor, and Truxtun, though still remaining with his squadron in West Indian waters, was everywhere acclaimed the nation's hero He had given the nation a notable victory to celebrate on the Fourth of July, and it was celebrated with most enthusiastic demonstrations. So intense was the feeling that at many celebrations that year the effigy of Talleyrand, the French secretary of foreign affairs, was burned at the stake In view of the threatening warcloud General Washington, then in the enjoyment of excellent health, had been recalled to the command of the army, and the prevailing toast was to "the Father of His Country."

Soon after the trouble with France was fixed up and diplomatic relations restored, but in view of the difficulty and delay in the transmission of information, the sea fighting in the West Indian waters was not ended, the situation being much the same as in Dewey's case after the cable was cut at Manila. So it fell to the lot of Truxtun to furnish the theme of inspiration for the Fourth of July, 1800 In February, 1800, with the Constellation, he encountered, and, after five hours of terrific fighting at night, defeated and dismantled the French frigate Vengeance, carrying 54 guns. For this victory congress gave Commodore Truxtun a medal and a vote of thanks

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Schedule of Passenger Trains—Central Time

Westward.	9	3	15	31	11	307
	AM	PM	PM	AM	PM	AM
Pittsb'gh lv.	*7 00	*1 35	*6 30	*5 00	*5 00	*8 00
Beaver Falls "	8 05	2 41	7 30	6 30	5 46	8 46
Columbiana "	.....	3 44	.....	7 43	.....	.....
Leetonia .. "	9 09	4 51	.....	7 53	.....	.....
Salem ..... "	9 21	5 05	8 34	8 08	6 37	9 37
Alliance { ar.	9 45	4 35	8 55	8 35	6 55	9 55
Alliance { lv.	9 45	4 40	8 55	8 40	PM	AM
Maximo ..... "	...	4 56	.....	8 55		
Louisville ... "	.....	5 08	.....	9 05		
Canton ..... "	10 15	5 24	9 27	9 23		
Massillon..... "	10 27	5 42	9 46	9 40		
Lawrence .... "	.....	5 57	.....	9 52		
BurtonCity.. "	...	6 05	...	10 00		
Orrville..... "	10 48	6 15	10 06	10 10		
Smithville... "	...	6 25	...	10 20		
Wooster ..... "	11 07	6 34	10 26	10 23		
Shreve ..... "	...	6 50	.....	10 45		
Big Prairie.. "	.....	6 59	.....	10 55		
Lakeville... "	.....	7 02	.....	10 59		
Loudonville "	.....	7 16	.....	11 15	39	
Perrysville.. "	.....	7 25	.....	11 22	AM	
Lucas ..... "	...	7 40	.....	11 35	8 25	
Mansfield ... "	12 15	7 53	11 30	11 50	*6 30	
Crestline..ar.	12 45	8 25	11 59	12 25	6 55	
Bucyrus .... lv.	1 10	PM	12 27	4 03	7 33	
Lima ..... "	2 37		1 59	6 10	9 50	
Van Wert .. "	3 21		2 48	7 05	10 46	
Ft. Wayne ar.	4 10		3 40	8 05	11 55	
Warsaw ... lv.	5 53		4 50		1 28	
Plymouth... "	6 21		5 27		2 10	
Valparaiso.. "	7 52		6 22		3 55	
Chicago.....ar.	8 45		7 45		5 35	
	PM			AM	PM	

Eastward.	20	8	6
	AM	PM	PM
Chicago... lv.	*7 30	*3 00	*11 30
Valparaiso . "	9 15	4 30	1 20
Plymouth... "	10 32	5 40	2 45
Warsaw ..... "	11 20	6 20	3 34
Ft. Wayne ar.	12 35	7 35	5 10
Van Wert...lv.	1 52	8 41	6 25
Lima ..... "	2 44	9 30	7 20
Bucyrus .. "	4 54	11 19	9 32
Crestline.. "	5 35	11 55	10 30
Mansfield..... "	6 05	12 20	10 55
Lucas ..... "	6 20	.....	11 06
Perrysville.. "	6 35	...	11 19
Loudonville "	6 44	...	11 23
Lakeville..... "	6 55	...	11 36
Big Prairie.. "	7 00	...	11 39
Shreve ..... "	7 10	...	11 50
Wooster ..... "	7 29	1 30	12 08
Smithville... "	7 41	...	12 20
Orrville ..... "	7 53	1 51	12 35
Burton City.. "	8 03	...	...
Lawrence ... "	8 10	...	12 48
Massillon .... "	8 25	2 18	1 00
Canton ..... "	8 45	2 34	1 22
Louisville . "	9 00	...	1 40
Maximo ..... "	9 10	...	1 50
Alliance { ar.	9 20	3 10	2 16
Alliance { lv.	9 25	3 10	2 19
Salem ..... "	10 00	3 34	2 33
Leetonia ... "	10 12	...	2 51
Columbiana "	10 20	...	2 59
Beaver Falls "	11 25	4 45	4 10
Pittsb'gh ar.	12 45	5 50	5 30
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	10 38		2 23	12 28
	10 48		2 33	12 38
	10 58		2 43	12 48
	11 08		2 53	12 58
	11 18		3 03	1 08
	11 28		3 13	1 18
	11 38		3 23	1 28
	11 48		3 33	1 38
	11 58		3 43	1 48
	12 08		3 53	1 58
	12 18		4 03	2 08
	12 28		4 13	2 18
	12 38		4 23	2 28
	12 48		4 33	2 38
	12 58		4 43	2 48
	1 08		4 53	2 58
	1 18		5 03	3 08
	1 28		5 13	3 18
	1 38		5 23	3 28
	1 48		5 33	3 38
	1 58		5 43	3 48
	2 08		5 53	3 58
	2 18		6 03	4 08
	2 28		6 13	4 18
	2 38		6 23	4 28
	2 48		6 33	4 38
	2 58		6 43	4 48
	3 08		6 53	4 58
	3 18		7 03	5 08
	3 28		7 13	5 18
	3 38		7 23	5 28
	3 48		7 33	5 38
	3 58		7 43	5 48
	4 08		7 53	5 58
	4 18		8 03	6 08
	4 28		8 13	6 18
	4 38		8 23	6 28
	4 48		8 33	6 38
	4 58		8 43	6 48
	5 08		8 53	6 58
	5 18		9 03	7 08
	5 28		9 13	7 18
	5 38		9 23	7 28
	5 48		9 33	7 38
	5 58		9 43	7 48
	6 08		9 53	7 58
	6 18		10 03	8 08
	6 28		10 13	8 18
	6 38		10 23	8 28
	6 48		10 33	8 38
	6 58		10 43	8 48
	7 08		10 53	8 58
	7 18		11 03	9 08
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	8 08		11 53	9 58
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	9 28		1 13	11 18
	9 38		1 23	11 28
	9 48		1 33	11 38
	9 58		1 43	11 48
	10 08		1 53	11 58
	10 18		2 03	12 08
	10 28		2 13	12 18

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Of the 33, From Muhlenberg to Reed, Four Were Great.

BY JOHN F. WILLOUGHBY.

THERE have been 33 speakers of the house of representatives. General Henderson, if a political earthquake does not occur, will be the thirty-fourth. Of the 33 who have gone before, the names of only four will be recalled by the average man. These four are Henry Clay, James G. Blaine, Samuel J. Randall and Thomas B. Reed.

Each one of this great quartet of speakers left his individual impress on congress and United States history. Many of the others, whose names have been forgotten, were able men, but on the memory of the past their names do not stand out as do those of Clay, Blaine, Randall and Reed.

The first speaker of the house was Frederick A. C. Muhlenberg of Pennsylvania. He was a brother of Peter Muhlenberg, who at the beginning of the Revolution announced to his congregation of German Virginians at Woodstock from his pulpit at the close of a sermon:

"There is a time for all things—a time to preach and a time to pray—but there is also a time to fight, and that time has now come."

Suiting his action to his words, he threw off his gown and stood arrayed in the uniform of a Continental colonel, his commission having been given him by Washington.

Frederick Muhlenberg was speaker of the house in the First and Third congresses, and his brother was a member of the same house in both congresses.

The second speaker of the house was Jonathan Trumbull of Connecticut, son of that Jonathan Trumbull who was governor of Connecticut during the Revolution and was the chosen friend and counselor of Washington. In fact, the epithet "Brother Jonathan," now applied as a personification of the United States, owes its origin to Washington's habit of addressing Governor Trumbull and to the phrase he often used when perplexed:

"Let us hear what Brother Jonathan says."

Unless you have been a very careful student of the political history of your country the names of the speakers intervening between Trumbull and Clay will be wholly unfamiliar to you. There came in succession Jonathan Dayton of New Jersey, Theodore Sedgwick of Massachusetts, Nathaniel Macon of North Carolina and Joseph B. Varnum of Massachusetts.

The office of speaker was not so important during those early years of the republic as it is today, and the man who occupied the chair was often but little known.

"And who is James K. Polk?" sneeringly asked a Clay supporter after Polk had been nominated for president. His hearers, many of them, sincerely echoed the question. Yet Polk had already served two terms as speaker of the house of representatives.

It was not until the Twelfth congress that the first really great speaker appeared. This was Clay. He was the only man ever chosen speaker on the day he took his seat as a member of the house. He was elected oftener and served longer than any speaker before or since. His record will be a hard one to beat.

Henry Clay was the first man to give the office of speaker much of the potency it has today, and he was the first speaker who was also the leader of his party at the same time. His influence upon legislation was greater than that of any man who had preceded him. To

FREDERICK A. C. MUHLENBERG.
[First speaker of congress.]

Clay, more than any man, was due the creation of the hostile feeling toward England which led to the war of 1812.

Unlike the speaker in these days, Clay did not confine himself to the mere work of presiding, but left the chair and participated in the debate upon the floor of the house.

Following Clay, there were John W. Taylor of New York, Philip P. Barbour and Andrew Stevenson of Virginia, John Bell of Tennessee and then James K. Polk.

James L. Orr of South Carolina was speaker of the house when his state seceded from the Union. Although he had opposed secession, he left congress and followed his people.

William Pennington of New Jersey was elected speaker of the Thirty-sixth congress after an eight weeks' contest. This was the contest in which John Sherman was the Republican nominee for speaker and came within three votes of being elected.

It was during this struggle that Thaddeus Stevens assured Mr. Sherman that he would vote for him until the crack of doom. When the rush to Pennington came about, Stevens was the leader in bringing about the change in candidates. Sherman went to him and said:

"Stevens, you said you would vote for me until the crack of doom."

"So I did, Sherman, so I did, but I thought I heard her crack."

The speaker of the first war congress was Galusha A. Grow of Pennsylvania. He was a man of ability, and would undoubtedly have continued in that office if he had been returned to the Thirty-eighth congress, but he was not. At the close of his services as speaker Grow received a unanimous vote of thanks, the first of the kind given to any speaker in many years.

Then came Schuyler Colfax of Indiana, who, after serving three terms as speaker, was elected vice president. Colfax was succeeded by the second great speaker, James G. Blaine. During his six years in the speakership Blaine achieved some of the most brilliant triumphs ever gained in that office. His knowledge of parliamentary law, his close acquaintance with the political history of the country and with the record of its statesmen, past and contemporaneous, his power as an

DAVID B. HENDERSON.

orator and his great personal popularity among men of all parties enabled him to add to the glories which he had gained by his six years' previous service in the house.

After Blaine came Randall, greatest of the Democratic speakers. He was the most influential man on his side of the house during the days of his speakership and for years afterward. During the excitement over the disputed count or presidential votes in the Hayes-Tilden contest, which occurred in the first year of his speakership, he contributed largely toward bringing about an orderly adjustment of the controversy.

J. Warren Keifer of Ohio and John G. Carlisle of Kentucky followed Randall and then began the long rule of the man from Maine who earned for himself the title of "czar."

There is no one who does not know that Reed was the first man to count a quorum, but perhaps some may have forgotten the epigram which marked the first application of his new rules. Speaker Reed had announced that a quorum was present when McCreary of Kentucky rose to ask:

"Did you count me, Mr. Speaker?"

Mr. Reed nodded impatiently.

"How do you know I am present?" insisted the Kentuckian.

"Does the gentleman deny that he is here?" drawled Reed, at which the house roared.

General Henderson will be the first speaker chosen from west of the Mississippi. Whether he is to be one of the great speakers who are remembered or one of the ordinary ones who are forgotten remains to be seen.

A Unique Fiddle.

A violin manufactured during his leisure moments by Mr. Slaughter of Montrose, Mo., is unique in design and in the material from which it was constructed. The back of the instrument is cherry, from a table that Mr. Slaughter purchased from the Howard-Payne college more than 35 years ago, and is probably more than a century old. In the center of the back of the instrument he inserted 21 different pieces from the Holy Land, one being a grapevine that grew in the garden of Gethsemane.

Around the margin is set a row of small pieces of wood in the shape of diamonds. These little pieces of wood have been gathered from all over the civilized world, and Mr. Slaughter has been years in gathering them. In one end of the back is a horseshoe made of castor wood, and in the other end is the image of a rabbit carved in cherry, and there are in all over 150 different pieces of wood. The only tools Mr. Slaughter used were a pocketknife and a half inch chisel.—St. Louis Republic.

A Slow Fire.

Mrs. Crummat—Cook books are so unreliable.

Mrs. Cruller—I know it.

Mrs. Crummet—It said the eggs should be cooked over a slow fire. I followed directions. The result was that the eggs hatched. The book ought to have said that it would not do to have a fire too slow.

TAGALOS HOME LIFE.

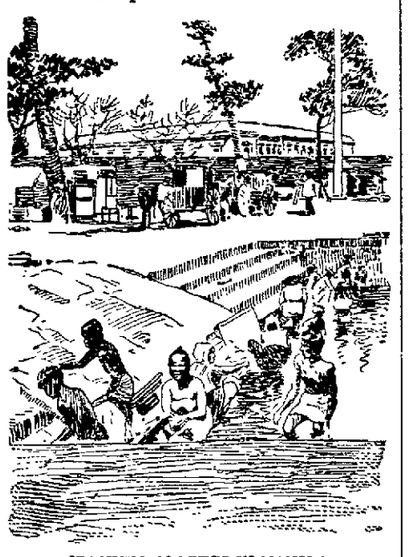
ELIZA ARCHARD CONNER DESCRIBES DOMESTIC CONDITIONS.

How the Natives Wash Clothing on the Banks of the Pasig—Some Phases of Housekeeping In the Orient

[Special Correspondence.]

MANILA, May 18.—The line in this hot climate—the line between essential modesty and merely conventional modesty—defines itself sharply and quickly. Certainly the second consideration in dress here must be coolness. A man comes to the point where he scarcely minds even if his best girl should see him in pyjamas, while the loose flowing robe which the woman's page of the Sunday newspaper tells us no real lady will ever wear except in the privacy of her own room becomes exactly the proper and becoming robe here. Doors of rooms must be left open, at least during the day, to secure circulation of air. If closed at all, it is at night, when the temperature becomes cool and agreeable.

Walls are thin. If your neighbor snores, it is impossible not to hear him. And it is astonishing to find out how many people do breathe audily in their sleep. In the room next mine a white man snores loud enough to shake the canvased walls and wake the dead. Outside the partition on the other side



WASHING CLOTHES IN MANILA.

of my room one of the brown servants, lying upon his mat upon the floor, snores, too, and mumbles in his sleep like Macbeth. The dog upon the stone steps snores, and outdoors beneath my window a horse does the same. I never knew before that horses snored.

When affairs are settled here finally, there will be an immense importation of American conveniences for housekeeping. Upon my soul, I believe that when the Pilgrim mothers landed from the Mayflower they had better housekeeping utensils than these antediluvian Spaniards have in Manila today after all the centuries of occupation. It was time Spain got up and out of here. There is not, for instance, so simple a thing as a washboard in this whole town unless some of the American army boys have it. An American lady searched the city over in vain to get one. The native laundress or launderer, as the case may be, dips the garments into water, not too much of it, either, rubs soap upon them and then pounds them with a wooden club as though she or he were breaking stone upon a macadam road. Everything is pounded out of the clothes except the dirt.

The Pasig river as it flows through Manila is a match for the Chicago river in purity. Yet on the banks of the Pasig day by day scores of natives squat on the ground, and, as they believe, wash the bundles of clothing they carry there in huge, flat baskets upon their heads.

Your native servant never stands or sits, like a civilized person, to do any sort of work. The one distinguishing characteristic of the white race is the ability to sit upon a chair. When our boy, Damaso, cleans the knives, he squats upon the brick floor of the kitchen and lays the knives upon that floor after he has cleaned them. There where the hundreds of tracks of naked brown feet are imprinted daily the knives and forks with which you eat your dinner lie after their alleged cleaning. If you were to hint that it was a dirty trick thus to put them upon the floor, the brown man who placed them there would be astonished. He would think you were mildly out of your head. Damaso is the name of a waiter who shines the cutlery at our house. He is greatly in request among several youthful and undevout boarders at our house on account apparently of his name, Damaso—accent on the first syllable. They put an "l" to the last syllable when they speak it and shout out in Spanish the order for soft boiled eggs as follows:

"Damersole, bring me a pair of eggs passed through water!"

Damaso would fain learn the language and ways Americano. He and his Tagalo brethren, who constitute the kitchen staff of our household, are wrestling even with American music, trying to learn to whistle our popular tunes. Damaso has got as far as "Hot Time In the Old Town" and "Marching Through Georgia." He keeps them up night and day. Poor Tags!

The shirt worn outside the trousers is very convenient for the Tagalo kitchen help. It is useful for many purposes. When the knives are dim or the plates and saucers smeary, he snatches up the lower part of the full, loose shirt and polishes them off with the same till they are speckless. I confess I myself never witnessed this operation. But I am told it is a Tagalo custom from olden time.

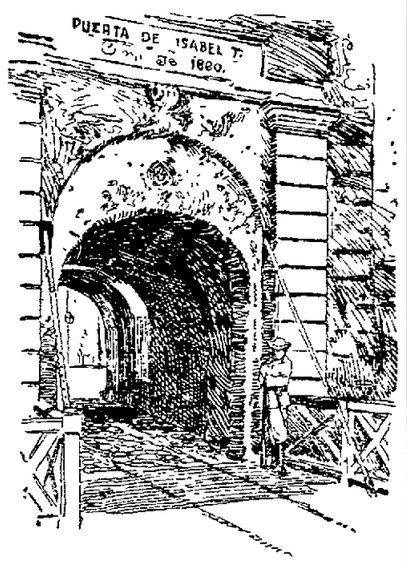
Let my weak pen—that is to say, my typewriter—form for you a word painting of our kitchen. It will give you a better idea of the real household civilization of Spaniards in Manila than anything else can. It is a rough room with a brick floor. In the center are four oblong stones 18 inches in height. Upon these rest a circular iron plate four feet across. What is the thing? It is our cooking range—absolutely that. Upon the plate sit five earthenware vessels. When the cook begins operations, he takes a few ridiculous little sticks and kindles a fire in the earthen vessels. If he has five different articles to cook, he makes five different fires.

There is not a chimney to the kitchen. So far as I have been able to observe, there is not a chimney to a kitchen in Manila. The smoke simply rises to the ceiling, passes out through the windows and spreads through the house. So it was in the beginning, when the aboriginal negroes cooked rice in Manila; so it is today and will be till the Americans get established here. Few spots are more uninviting than a Manila kitchen. The walls are begrimed with the soot and smoke of generations and the finger marks of probably Magellan and his men. The simplest conveniences of the most primitive backwoods kitchen in the States are lacking. The only way to preserve peace of mind here, unless one can revolutionize everything and turn the whole set of native servants out neck and crop, is never to go near that miserable altar where decent food is daily sacrificed.

There are 19 persons, all told, under our roof. The house is the average Spanish residence here. There is not a tap or faucet in it or a drop of water. An old well is in the yard, from which, for the purpose of washing dishes and of watering the horses stabled under the rear of our house, water is drawn in the poisonous old oaken bucket we have heard about. All the rest of the water used by 19 persons is carried by our servants from the fire plug across the street. Our washbowls are emptied by the numerous force of Tagalos. The basins are carried out one at a time, emptied and carried back. Every time a boarder washes his hands a Tagalo picks up that basin, carries it a distance of 60 feet, empties it, pours clean water into it and carries it back over the 60 feet. Such a thing as a large pail with a cover and spout, a vessel in which one man could carry twice a day water for all the boarders' basins, is unheard of. It would cause a revolution and would be dangerous.

This is how the boarders take their baths, just as the family of the Spanish officer of rank who inhabited the mansion formerly were accustomed to take theirs! There is a forlorn looking basement room with a brick pavement. A very shady looking old tank, or tub, perhaps 50 years old, is in the place. Not a drop of water anywhere. A gentleman lodger wants a bath. One of the servants gets under a yoke, to the ends of which are affixed two ancient kerosene cans, the kind used for shipping the oil, and goes to the corner, coming back with them full of water. He motions the gentleman to stand in the tank. Gentleman prefers to stand outside. Very good. The Tagalo will scrub the gentleman with a brush if he wishes. The essential part, however, is for the bather to stand still and let the servant pour water over him. To stand still and have water poured over you—that is the Spanish-Manila idea of having a bath. When you have done that, you have duly paid offering to the goddess of cleanliness.

You will readily see that for all this fiddling business a host of servants is required. In fact, it takes at least three of these puny natives to do work that one white person or one well trained Chinese would accomplish in less time.



DRAWBRIDGE OF THE WALLED CITY.

Even a small family requires four of these little brown men, such as they are—a coachman, a stableman, a cook and a house servant. If there are children, nurse is also wanted. The servants themselves are, however, not the worst of the trouble the housekeeper here gets into. The Tagalo who works for you insists usually in bringing his family and occupying with them your basement or your stable or your kitchen. Greasy headed, brown women, smoking cigarettes and carrying half naked, sickly looking babies astride their hips, dodge in and out the lower doors all day. They swarm around like ants. They loaf, they chatter and squabble. The unhappy householder must keep them all.

When the mistress of our house wants one of her helps, she stands still and calls out the names of them one after the other:

"Prudencio! Feliciano! Antonio! Basilio! Marcella! Pronto, Pronto! Quick, quick!" But they never come quick!

ELIZA ARCHARD CONNER.

Wealth's Beginning.

Wealth begins in a tight roof that keeps the rain and wind out; in a good pump that yields you plenty of sweet water; in two suits of clothes, so as to change your dress when you are out; in dry sticks to burn; in a good double wick lamp and in three meals.—Emerson.

More Information.

Tommy—Paw, what do they put water in stocks for?

Mr. Figg—To soak the investors with, my son.—Indianapolis Journal.

Home Life of Women.

Several letters from women whose catarrhal troubles Pe-ru-na has cured.

LASSITUDE is not laziness: it is a symptom. Something is wrong with the nerves. A cold in the head when the nerves are not normal soon develops into chronic catarrh. Miss Linnie Wiggins, Berlin Heights, O., tells her experience with catarrh in the following letter:

Pe-ru-na Medicine Co.

DEAR SIRS:—I send my photograph and testimonial. I suffered with catarrh of the head, nose and throat for three years. I could get no relief until I began taking Pe-ru-na. I took three bottles; it has done wonders. Independent of curing my catarrh it has greatly improved my general health. I cannot describe the change. Any one suffering from catarrh and knowing that it can be cured, would be very unwise not to take Dr. Hartman's advice. Follow directions; Pe-ru-na does the rest.—Miss L. Wiggins, Berlin Heights, O.

Pe-ru-na is a scientific remedy for all phases of catarrh. It is particularly efficient for women's troubles because it acts through the nerves. Sarah Gallitz, of Luton, Ia., writes:

"I was suffering with the Change of Life; I had spells of flowing every two or three weeks which would leave me nearly dead. I had given up hope of being cured when I heard of Dr. Hartman's remedies and began to use them. I am entirely cured and give all the credit to Pe-ru-na and Man-a-lin."

The catarrhal nature of female troubles is beyond question, and the certainty of Pe-ru-na's action has been demonstrated in thousands of cases. Pe-ru-na drives out catarrh everywhere. Mrs. Caroline Daft, Evansport, O., writes:

Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, O.

"I can testify to the merits of Pe-ru-na. I have taken considerable of it and one bottle of Man-a-lin, and they both are most excellent remedies. I am as well and hearty as I ever was in my life, and give the credit entirely to your medicines."

The Pe-ru-na Medicine Company, Columbus, O., will mail Dr. Hartman's books on catarrh free. Special book for women. All druggists sell Pe-ru-na.

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NOTES FROM GOTHAM

A GOSPEL TENT TO WAGE WAR ON SATERN.

Plenty of Amusements—A Reformed Man—A Freak Bet Paid—The Olympia in Flowers—Plans of the Mazeters—Racing Cockroaches.

There will soon be plenty doing in the amusement line. For those who have to remain in town there is no end of light and wholesome entertainment at the aerial emporiums of the Casino, the New York, Koster & Bial's, the Madison Square and the many other gardens further uptown. In the regular playhouses there is nothing doing. Mrs. Carter closed "Zaza" in a blaze of glory. In the vaudeville and burlesque houses there are strong attractions, and those places will remain open for the entire summer, Sundays included. The season at Manhattan Beach opened with Sousa and his band and, being Suburban day, the opening was the most auspicious and gayest of that favorite resort. There will be stellar attractions at Manhattan, Brighton and Rockaway for the remainder of the season, so visitors should have no difficulty in making a selection of a place to pass a pleasant day and evening.

A Gospel Tent.

Even if some of the churches do close their doors, Satan is to be fought in this city right through the hot weather. In addition to the splendidly organized Salvation Army, a movement has been started to maintain a Gospel Tent, and meetings have already been held in a mammoth canvas tabernacle at Broadway and Fifty-sixth street.

Many of the leading churches in the city are behind this movement, which is under the personal direction of the Rev. S. Hartwell Pratt as superintendent. The idea of the meetings originated with William Phelps Hall, a well known evangelist. It had been expected that the Rev. Dwight L. Moody would be present to conduct the opening services, but the evangelist, after delaying his answer to an invitation until the last minute, was compelled to send word that he could not be present. He informed the Rev. Mr. Pratt, however, of his thorough sympathy with the movement, and said he would come to New York in July and would take part in some of the meetings then. Mr. Moody also promised that he would send as speakers at the gatherings some of the best known men in the Northfield Conference. There were not seats enough to accommodate the throng which attended the first meeting.

The Gospel Tent.

A Reformed Man.

A ruddy-faced, prosperous-looking, gray-haired man, with a white mustache, dines alone two or three nights a week at the Waldorf. His attire is not that prescribed for evening wear, but his straight figure seems molded to the frock coat he wears. He is good to the waiters, and a cab is always ready for him as he leaves. Twenty-five years ago he was a burglar and train robber, being one of the participants in the Diamond Express robbery, wherein a New York Central train was robbed of $150,000 in specie in Westchester county. He turned State's evidence along with another man, who is now a theatrical star. He got $50,000 from the Bidwell gang of Bank of England robbers a few years later, and became respectable. So convinced was ex-Superintendent Byrnes of his reformation that he took his picture out of the rogues' gallery, and refers to him in his book as "another who has since reformed."

Dewey's Ship in Flowers.

The cruiser Olympia is budding in Prospect Park. At the extreme end of the garden, fronting the lake, there has just been completed a reproduction of Dewey's flagship in foliage of peaceful flowers. It is twenty-nine feet long and its towering masts lay out on a background of green. The main structure is made of escheveria a drab colored plant that looks like a tiny cabbage. The turrets and guns are made of a dark-colored foliage plant. The bridge is court. Underneath the cruiser is the inscription "U. S. S. Olympia."

A Freak Bet.

The queer things some people will do in the settlement of equally strange bets was well illustrated the other afternoon on Waverly Place by an incident which amused a crowd of fully 1,000 spectators. A handsome, well-dressed young woman left the entrance of a wholesale house and walked along Waverly Place, carrying a large canvas sign, similar to those carried by sandwich men. It bore this inscription in large, black printed letters: "This is in payment of a bet on the big fight." She was followed by another woman, a regular Juno, who pushed before her a large wheelbarrow in which sat a well-groomed, middle-aged man, complacently puffing a huge cigar. The spectacle attracted a large crowd, which followed the procession around the block. They smilingly continued their ridiculous march over a route which was apparently prearranged until they again reached their starting place. Then the young woman with the wheelbarrow unceremoniously dumped the occupant out upon the warm, unsympathetic sidewalk and with her male companion darted up the stairs. The man was a well-known cloak and suit manufacturer, and the women were two of his cloak models.

The Mazeters.

In their post-summer performance the Mazeters will invade Brooklyn. The quiet City of Churches, which has been "dubbed" New York's bedroom, has thus far escaped the inquisition, but the end is not yet, and when the legislators return to the metropolis later in the season their imputed intention is to go after the officials over there. The recent scandals in the Public Works Department have led the Mazeters to believe that the Brooklyn politicians have not forgotten their cunning and they are hopeful of sensations across the bridge. The labors of the committee in New York will result in their making recommendations for the entire reorganization of the police department and the removal of Chief Devery. There will also be a number of other minor recommendations, but this is the most bitter and sensational war in the history of the greater city. The course of the committee in bringing out so much testimony relating to the city departments has convinced those who have been watching its work that it intends to recommend to the Legislature some very decided changes in the city charter.

Parlor Trolley Cars.

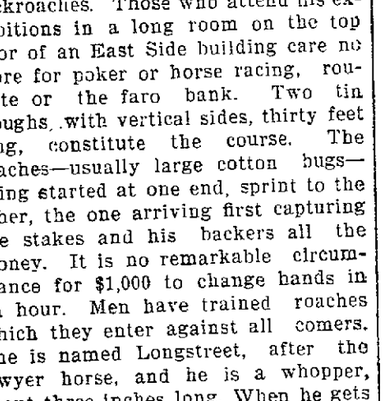
Many advantages are doubtless enjoyed by the residents of quiet and sedate Brooklyn, but the greatest of these, from the feminine point of view, is the trolley parlor cars, which one original shop girl has "dubbed" the "plutocratic" trolley. The borough of Manhattan knows no such luxury and so much ease and elegance can be purchased nowhere else for the modest sum of ten cents. The parlor car is propelled by the same motive power as the ordinary, vulgar five-cent car, but in all other respects it is peculiar to itself. It is larger than common cars and has big plate glass observation windows. Its passengers occupy arm chairs of dream-compelling ease, and to say that it boasts ice water and a porter are to name only two of its charms. Men are admitted to these abodes of bliss when there is room for them—no one stands in these parlor trolleys—and a leather-covered seat is placed on the platform for would-be smokers. Notwithstanding this concession to the sterner sex, the car is intended for and patronized chiefly by women.

Racing Cockroaches.

One man in New York makes a business and also considerable money out of the unique occupation of racing cockroaches. Those who attend his exhibitions in a long room on the top floor of an East Side building care no more for poker or horse racing, roulette or the faro bank. Two tin troughs, with vertical sides, thirty feet long, constitute the course. The roaches—usually large cotton bugs—being started at one end, sprint to the other, the one arriving first capturing the stakes and his backers all the money. It is no remarkable circumstance for $1,000 to change hands in an hour. Men have trained roaches which they enter against all comers. One is named Longstreet, after the Dwyer horse, and he is a whopper, about three inches long. When he gets under way he touches the ground only in the high places. The handicapping is done by sprinkling fine sand in the trough—the deeper the sand the more difficult the progress. I don't know whether this institution comes under the head of gambling houses or not, but the practice of betting on these little bugs is certainly not any more hazardous than risking money on the bang tails.

There is a new fad among people who live in the centre of the city. Every warm night parties are made up to enjoy a ride along Fifth avenue in the lumbering old stages. Men and women crowd the seats on top, and enjoy a view of the elegant mansions which adorn the avenue and contiguous streets. Frequently the singing by the jolly passengers is a rare treat, and is listened to by the residents with apparent relish.

The crack New York regiments have been in camp at the State camp at Peekskill, and under the new regulations they have been having a taste of real soldier's life. They have no caterers this year, and each company must do its own cooking. There were many blistered fingers in camp, on hands that are little accustomed to hewing wood and drawing of water. But the men appear to enjoy it and it is indeed surprising to see how quickly men who are accustomed to the most luxurious living will adapt themselves to the rough side of camp life



Life in Camp.

If it's a woman, and the shoe pinches, she buys it

THE FARM

A rail fence was never the sole shelter of profitable animals.

Hogs seem to need salt, but to give them a quantity when they are unused to it will often prove fatal.

Do not mix sweet and sour cream just before churning. The sweet cream will all be left in the buttermilk if you do.

Scrub hogs do not look well on a dairy farm. It is too bad to waste good milk on such stock when full bloods are so easy to get.

The farm that has a young orchard, no matter how small the trees may be, will be of more value than one not so fortunate in that respect.

It is not advisable to store comb honey if it can be sold at a fair price. It is difficult to keep it in perfect condition any length of time.

Fall pigs should not be littered before October or November—August and September are too hot. Hense breed the sows in June or early in July.

Nearly all soils contain potash, but every fruit farm should have potash applied, and especially in the form of wood ashes, as they contain also a large proportion of lime.

Never let the sun shine on milk. Never put it away without aerating it. Neither let it stand open in the air after it has been aerated. Nothing is so susceptible to evil germs in the air as milk.

Don't sell the best pigs if you are going to increase your stock of breeders. However, sell all if your swine have not constitution, vigor, vitality and plenty of hard, flinty bone. Then buy where you can be sure of getting these things.

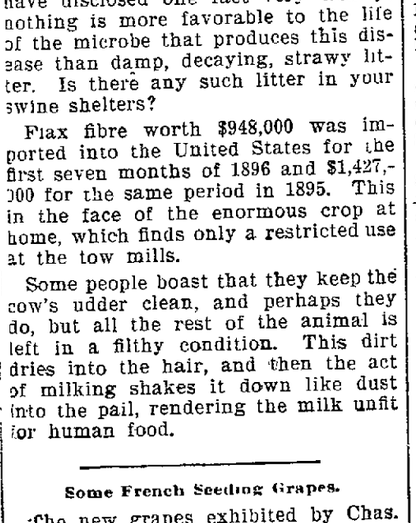
The investigations of swine plague have disclosed one fact very clearly: nothing is more favorable to the life of the microbe that produces this disease than damp, decaying, strawy litter. Is there any such litter in your swine shelters?

Flax fibre worth $948,000 was imported into the United States for the first seven months of 1896 and $1,427,000 for the same period in 1895. This in the face of the enormous crop at home, which finds only a restricted use at the tow mills.

Some people boast that they keep the cow's udder clean, and perhaps they do, but all the rest of the animal is left in a filthy condition. This dirt dries into the hair, and then the act of milking shakes it down like dust into the pail, rendering the milk unfit for human food.

Some French Seeding Grapes.

The new grapes exhibited by Chas. Gregey attracted the attention of horticultural experts from abroad at the late Connecticut State fair. His exhibits were the only promising seedlings out of a large number of plants obtained from grape seed imported from France in 1880. The one here illustrated from nature is a rich green, turning yellow when ripe, subacid, as good for wine as for eating. It is a vigorous grower, bears when young, and yields a prolific crop of solid bunches.



French Seeding Grapes.

Cabbage Root Maggot.

The small whitish maggots found in the cabbage fields are among the most troublesome and vexatious enemies of the gardener and trucker. They bore into the roots and hollow them out, causing them to become malformed. As there are two or three broods of these in a season, and as the insects also infest turnips, radishes and other cruciferous plants, the work of destroying them becomes very difficult. The use of carbolic acid emulsion, consisting of one pound of hard soap dissolved in a gallon of boiling water, into which one pint of crude carbolic acid is poured, and the whole mass agitated, has been found effective. One part of this emulsion should be diluted with thirty parts of water and sprayed over the young plants, repeating this in a week or two days. New ground is usually more exempt from the pests than old gardens and fields.

Value of a Spring.

A good milk spring is worth money. An expensive tank is not necessary if set in the ground. Excavate as large as needed, nail heavy sticks, boards or slabs onto solid corner posts and lower the bottomless box into the excavation. Anchor it down firmly by chugging in stones about it and level to the top with earth. A clay or sand bottom is as good as plank for the cans, and if spaces occur in the side of the tank no harm is done.

DELEGATES GATHERING.

First Session of the Christian Endeavor Convention to Be Held Tonight. Business Sessions Today.

DETROIT, July 5. — A number of Christian Endeavor delegates arrived for the international convention which opens tonight.

The electric decorations of the city hall and the campus Martius were shown last night for the first time. The red and white and C. E. monogram were in evidence as welcoming adornments of some of the downtown business houses.

The annual business meeting of the United Society of Christian Endeavor and the annual meeting of the board of trustees of the United society will be held today. The first convention gathering will assemble in Tent Endeavor in the evening.

HEARD FROM THE NEWARK.

It Was Decided Not to Send Her to Apia.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The navy department received a dispatch from Commander Goodrich of the Newark at Valparaiso saying that the Alabama sailed from there for Samoa. She carries a steel wharf and sheds in sections to build a coaling station at Pago Pago.

This is the first news received by the department from the Newark since she narrowly escaped being blown into the Antarctic regions when running out of coal near the straits of Magellan. Her destination is not made known by the navy department, but it is understood that the plan to send her to Apia has been abandoned.

LEAGUE GAMES YESTERDAY.

At Pittsburg—Pittsburg, 4 runs, 13 hits and 1 error; Cleveland, 3 runs, 9 hits and 1 error. Batteries—Hoffer and Bowerman; Hughey and Sugden. Umpires — Swartwood and Latham. Attendance, 4,300.

Second game—Pittsburg, 7 runs, 15 hits and 4 errors: Cleveland, 6 runs, 11 hits and 3 errors. Batteries—Sparks, Tannehill and Bowerman; Schmidt and Schrecongost. Umpires—Swartwood and Latham. Attendance, 6,300.

At Cincinnati—Cincinnati, 6 runs, 6 hits and 3 errors; Louisville, 5 runs, 10 hits and 4 errors. Batteries—Hahn and Peitz; Dowling and Powers. Umpires—Gaffney and Andrews. Attendance, 3,500.

Second game—Cincinnati, 9 runs, 10 hits and 3 errors; Louisville, 6 runs, 13 hits and 3 errors. Batteries—Phillips, Peitz and Wood; Cunningham and Zimmer. Umpires—Gaffney and Andrews. Attendance, 5,232.

At New York—New York, 2 runs, 5 hits and 2 errors; Washington, 5 runs, 10 hits and 3 errors. Batteries—Carrick and Warner; McFarlan and Kittredge. Umpires—Lynch and Connolly. Attendance, 2,890.

Second game—New York, 0 runs, 6 hits and 2 errors: Washington, 2 runs, 5 hits and 0 errors. Batteries—Seymour and Warner; Weyhing and McGuire. Umpires—Lynch and Connolly. Attendance, 4,000.

At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 10 runs, 14 hits and 3 errors: Brooklyn, 7 runs, 12 hits and 1 error. Batteries—Fraser and McFarland; Dunn, Farrell and Grim. Umpires—Emslie and Smith. Attendance, 11,857.

Second game—Philadelphia, 9 runs, 13 hits and 0 errors: Brooklyn, 1 run, 4 hits and 4 errors. Batteries—Magee and McFarland; Hughes and Grim. Umpires—Emslie and Smith. Attendance, 11,246.

At Baltimore—Baltimore, 2 runs, 5 hits and 2 errors: Boston, 1 run, 7 hits and 1 error. Batteries—Kitson and Robinson; Lewis and Bergen. Umpires—McDonald and Manassau. Attendance, 4,712.

Second game—Baltimore, 5 runs, 8 hits and 2 errors: Boston 4 runs, 12 hits and 1 error. Batteries—Howell and Robinson; Nichols and Clarke. Umpires—McDonald and Mannasau. Attendance, 5,475.

Both games between Chicago and St. Louis were postponed at Chicago on account of rain.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	Pc.		W.	L.	Pc.
Brooklyn	45	21	.682	Cincinnati	34	29	.540
Phila.	39	24	.619	Pittsburg	32	32	.500
Chicago	38	24	.613	New York	30	35	.462
Boston	40	26	.606	Louisville	23	42	.354
Baltimore	37	26	.587	Wash'gton	21	46	.313
St. Louis	36	29	.554	Cleveland	12	52	.188

Games Scheduled For Today.

Chicago at Pittsburg, Washington at New York, Brooklyn at Philadelphia, Boston at Baltimore and Cincinnati at Louisville.

Interstate League Games.

At Wheeling—Wheeling, 8 runs, 14 hits and 1 error; Mansfield, 6 runs, 11 hits and 1 errors. Batteries—Wells and Twineham; Hackett, Irwin and Belt.

Second game—Wheeling, 6 runs, 10 hits and 1 error: Mansfield, 2 runs, 7 hits and 3 errors; Batteries—Parvin and Twineham; Miller and Law;

At Fort Wayne—Fort Wayne, 12 runs, 17 hits and 4 errors; Grand Rapids, 5 runs, 10 7 errors. Batteries—Guese and Bergen; Woife and Cole.

Second game—Fort Wayne, 13 runs, 14 hits and 4 errors: Grand Rapids, 7 runs, 9 hits and 7 errors. Batteries—Semple and Bergen; Harper and Cote.

At Toledo—Toledo, 9 runs, 12 hits and 4 errors: Dayton, 8 runs, 12 hits and 3 errors. Batteries—Ferguson and Arthur; Gilpatrick and Jessup.

Second game—Toledo, 10 runs, 10 hits and 0 errors; Dayton, 4 run, 8 hits and 4 errors. Batteries—Ewing and Arthur; Watkins and Jessup.

At New Castle—New Castle, 2 runs; Youngstown, 3 runs. Batteries—Figgemeier and Graffius; Carney and Trost.

Second game—New Castle, 4 runs; Youngstown, 6 runs. Batteries—Streit and Graffius; McFarland and Trost.

Interstate League Standing.

	W.	L.	Pc.		W.	L.	Pc.
Toledo	39	23	.629	Y'n'gstown	28	33	.459
New Castle	34	24	.581	Wheeling	26	36	.419
Mansfield	33	25	.569	G. Rapids	27	28	.415
Ft. Wayne	37	28	.569	Dayton	24	41	.369

Games Scheduled For Today.

Youngstown at New Castle, Mansfield at Wheeling and Grand Rapids at Fort Wayne.

LAWS FOR PORTO RICO.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—[By Associated Press]—A commission is busy preparing a code of laws for Porto Rico, to take the place of Spanish statutes. Legal advice has been given that such a new code can be adopted by the military government of the island with the sanction of the President, and without awaiting the action of congress.

CROP REPORTS.

COLUMBUS, July 5.—[By Associated Press]—The July crop reported by the state board of agriculture shows the wheat crop more than 25 per cent. below a full average crop; condition of corn, 85 per cent; oats, 85; rye, 82; barley, 85; potatoes, 90.

FLOOD IN KANSAS.

HUMBOLDT, Kan., July 5 —[By Associated Press]—It has rained here for twenty hours, and the Neosho valley is flooded under six feet of water. G. Brady, a farmer, was drowned while trying to save some live stock.

Read the want columns daily.

TODAY'S MARKETS.

Latest Reports From the Centers of Trade.

NEW YORK, July 5.—Stock market active and strong. Traders bulling the market in spite of higher money. Sugar was the leader in the advance. Granger list was also strong. Money on call 6 per cent.

The following tables show the fluctuations of stock, as reported by T. B. Arnold's exchange:

NEW YORK.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close
American Sugar	156	160	155½	158⅜
American Tobacco	92½	95½	92½	95
Atchison (Pfd.)	55⅞	60¼	58¾	60⅛
C. & Q.	138	138½	137½	137⅞
Federal Steel	58¼	64⅛	58	58⅝
U. S. Leather (pfd)	71¼	71¾	71¼	71½
Manhattan	118¼	119	117¾	118¾
Missouri Pacific	44⅞	45¾	44¾	45⅛
Louisville & Nashville	72	72	71½	71¾
Northern Pacific (pfd)	77⅜	78¼	77⅜	78¼

CHICAGO, July 5.—Liverpool cabled wheat ⅛ penny higher. The market here opened steady, but failed to hold. Visible supply of wheat increased 4,744,000 bushels. Receipts continue large, and the market lagged off at the close. Puts 78⅛; calls 74¼.

CHICAGO.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest	Closing
Wheat				
July	73¼	73¼	72⅛	72⅛
Sept.	75	75	73⅜	73⅜
Dec.	76¾	76¾	75½	75½
Corn				
July	34⅛	34⅛	33⅝	33⅝
Sept.	34⅜	34½	33⅞	33⅞
Oats				
July.	24	24	23½	23½
Sept.	21⅝	21⅝	20⅝	20⅝
Pork				
Sept.	8 55	8 55	8 47	8 47
Lard				
July	5 07	5 07	5 05	5 05
Sept.	5 22	5 22	5 17	5 17

CHICAGO, July 5 —[By Associated Press]—Hogs lower, $3.60@$4.12½; cattle quiet; beeves $4.75@$5 90.

TOLEDO, July 5 — [By Associated Press]—Wheat 74

The Massillon Market.

The following prices are paid by Massillon merchants today:

GRAIN, HAY, STRAW AND WOOL.

Wheat	72
Hay, per ton	7 00 to 7 50
Straw, per ton	5 00
Corn	36–38
Oats	26–27
Clover Seed	3 00
Timothy Seed	1 00 to 1 15
Rye, per bu	$ 40
Barley	50
Flax seed	1 25
Wool	15 to 18

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, (new) per bushel	65–70
Onions, per bushel	65
Beets, per bushel	60
Apples	1 00
Cabbage, per dozen	50
Dried peaches, peeled	08 to 10
Dried peaches, unpeeled	04 to 05
Evaporated apples	8 to 10
Onions	65
White beans	1 25

BUTTER, EGGS AND POULTRY.

Butter	10–12
Eggs	12
Chickens, live	07
Chickens, dressed	10
Turkeys, live	08
Turkeys, dressed	14

MEATS AND CHEESE.

Sausage	06
Spare Ribs	06
Backbone	06
Ham	09
Shoulder	05
Lard	05½
Sides	06 to 07
Cheese	11

The following are retail prices:

Bran, per 100 lbs	85
Middlings per 100 lbs	90

WALTER BAKER & CO.'S

Breakfast Cocoa

Costs less than One Cent a cup.

Be sure that the Package bears our Trade-Mark.

A Perfect Food. Pure, Nutritious, Delicious.

WALTER BAKER & CO. Limited.

Established 1780.

DORCHESTER, MASS.

TRADE-MARK.

A POPULAR WEDDING TRIP

Is to Take a D. & C. Steamer to Mackinac Island, Michigan.

If you want a delightful wedding trip where you are not likely to meet acquaintances, take one of the D. & C. new steel passenger steamers to the Island of Cool Breezes. Staterooms and parlors reserved thirty days in advance. Send two cent stamp for illustrated pamphlet. Address A. A. Schantz, G. P. A., D. & C., Detroit, Mich.

For ... are

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. 25c a bottle.

Use Allen's Foot-Ease in Your Gloves.

A lady writes: "I shake Allen's Foot-Ease into my gloves and rub a little on my hands. It saves my gloves by absorbing perspiration. It is a most dainty toilet powder." Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight or new shoes easy. Always use it to break in new shoes. It keeps the feet cool and comfortable. We invite the attention of physicians and nurses to the absolute purity of Allen's Foot-Ease. All drug and shoe stores sell it, 25c. Sample sent free. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

One Fare for the Round Trip.

Account of the Elks' Street Fair, Columbus, July 3 to 8, the C., A. & C. R'y will sell excursion tickets to Columbus on July 3 and 4 and on Thursday, July 6 from points within a distance of 75 miles of Columbus at rate of one fare for the round trip. Tickets good going only on date of sale and good returning until July 9.

Excursions to Los Angeles, Cal., via Pennsylvania Lines.

June 24 to July 7, inclusive, for National Educational Association Annual Meeting, excursion tickets will be sold to Los Angeles, Cal., via Pennsylvania Lines; return coupons valid until September 5. Additional information will be given by local ticket agent of Pennsylvania Lines; or C. L. Kimball, A. G. P. Agent, Cleveland, O.

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting, nervous feet, and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c in stamps. Trial package free. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Legal Notice.

Kate Youngblood, nee Beck, George Youngblood, and John Youngblood whose residences are unknown, if living, and their unknown heirs if they be dead, as the heirs of Frank Youngblood, late of Stark County, Ohio, deceased, will take notice that on the first day of June, 1899, Gustavus G. Paul, as the Administrator of the estate of Frank Youngblood, deceased, filed his Petition in the Probate Court of Stark County, Ohio, against the above named parties and others, praying for the sale of the undivided fourth part of Original Lot No. 75 in Kendal, New No. 431 in the city of Massillon, in said county, for the purpose of paying the debts of said decedent, there being no personal assets of said estate to pay the same.

Said parties are required to answer said Petition on or before July 29, 1899, or judgment will be taken against them.

GUSTAVUS G. PAUL, as Administrator of the estate of Frank Youngblood.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Philip Dahlheimer, late of Stark County, Ohio, deceased.

Dated the 21st day of June, 1899.

JOHN DAGES, Administrator

Sheriff's Sale.

THE STATE OF OHIO, STARK COUNTY } ss.

F. Louis Hinderer vs. C. Frederick Von Kanel, } Order of Sale.

By virtue of an order of sale issued by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court House, in the City of Canton, on

Saturday, July 8, 1899,

the following described real estate, to-wit:

Situated in the City of Massillon, County of Stark and State of Ohio, and known as, and being a strip of land thirteen and one quarter (13¼) feet wide off of the north side of lot number seventeen hundred and seventy-eight (1778), and a strip of land sixteen and three quarters (16¾) feet wide off of the south side of lot number seventeen hundred and seventy-nine (1779), in said city, as said lots are by those numbers designated on the original and duly recorded map or plat of Taylor Clay's Subdivision and Allotment of parts of original lots Nos. 30 and 31 in what is commonly known as and called the Wetmore, Birney and Fay Amicable Division or Partition of certain lands now in said city, the premises hereby conveyed fronting 30 feet on the east line of Francis Ave., and with that width extending back easterly 130 feet to the west line of an alley, and its south line being parallel with and distant 30 feet northerly from the north line of Green street, be the same more or less, but subject to all legal highways. House number three Francis avenue.

Appraised at Three Hundred and Fifty ($350 00) dollars.

Terms cash

Sale to commence at 10:00 o'clock a. m.

JOHN J. ZAISER, Sheriff.

Baldwin & Young, Attorneys.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Charles E. Miller, late of Stark county, O., deceased. Dated the 17th day of June, 1899.

JOHN YOUNGBLOOD, Administrator

Sheriff's Sale.

THE STATE OF OHIO, STARK COUNTY } ss. Case No. 13,468

Henry Wagner vs. Wm. Wagner, et. al. } ORDER OF SALE

By virtue of an order of sale in partition issued by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed I will offer for sale at public auction, in the City of Massillon, on the premises, on

Saturday, August 5, 1899,

the following described real estate, to-wit:

Situated in the City of Massillon, County of Stark, and State of Ohio, and known as and being a part of lot number three hundred and seven (307) of the City of Massillon according to the new schedule of the lots of said City, bounded as follows:—Beginning at a point on the north line of Tremont street fifty (50) feet west from the southeast corner of said lot, and running thence west along the north line of Tremont street sixty (60) feet; thence north parallel with West street to Charles street; thence east parallel with Tremont street sixty (60) feet, and thence south to the place of beginning. The street number of said premises is 71 West Tremont Street.

Appraised at twelve hundred ($1200) dollars.

TERMS:—One-third cash, one-third in one year and one-third in two years, with interest and notes secured by mortgage on the premises.

Sale to commence at 2 o'clock p. m.

JOHN J. ZAISER, Sheriff.

R. W. McCaughey, Attorney.

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